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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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THE FUTURE LIFE.

How shall I know thee in the sphere which keeps
The disembodied spirits of the dead,
When all of thee that time could wither sleeps,
And perishes among the dust we tread.

For I shall feel the sting of a ceaseless pain,
If there I meet thy gentle spirit not;
Nor hear the voice I love nor read again
In thy serenest eyes the tender thought.

Will not thy own meek heart demand me there?
That heart whose fondest throb to me was given?
My name on earth was ever in thy prayer,
And wilt thou never utter it in heaven?

In meadows fanned by heaven's life-breathing wind,
In the resplendence of that glorious sphere,
And larger movements of the unfettered mind,
Wilt thou forget the love that joined us here?

The love that lived through all the stormy past,
And meekly with my harsher nature bore,
And deeper grew, and tender to the last—
Shall it expire with life and be no more?

A happier lot than mine, and larger light,
Await thee there; for thou hast bowed thy will
In cheerful homage to the rule of right,
And lovest all, and renderest good for ill.

For me, the sordid cares in which I dwell
Shrink and consume my heart as heat the scroll
And wrath has left its scar—that fire of hell
Has left its frightful scar upon my soul.

Yet, though thou wear'st the glory of the sky,
Wilt thou not keep the same beloved name,
The same fair, thoughtful brow and gentle eye,
Lovelier in heaven's sweet climate, yet the same?

Shalt thou not teach me, in that calmer home,
The wisdom that I learned so ill in this—
The wisdom which is love—till I become
Thy fit companion in that land of bliss?

ODE.

The following original ode was recited by JOHN G. SAXE, before the Tammany Society, on the Fourth of July:

'Tis the voice of the croaker—I hear him complain,
"Those Tammany boys, they are at it again!
Why keep such a feast in a partisan way?
'*Independence*' I'm sure, is a *National* day!"
So it is! God be praised! and that is just why
We Democrats honor the Fourth of July!
Were it anything other, or smaller, I own,
We'd all be contented to let it alone;
Or leave it to men—to a party, I'll say,
Accustomed to think in a narrower way;
A party peculiarly fitted to shine
(With a blue sort of light) in a different line;
Whose leaders, for instance (I won't call them knaves),
Being partial to soldiers—when cold in their graves—
Appointed a day (be it tenderly said)
For crowning with flowers the patriot dead;
"Flowers, flowers for the heroes!" the demagogues cry,
While wiping a tear that is "all in *your eye*"—
"One Day for the soldier to memory dear!"
Whom *living* they robbed every day in the year!
And still at the Capitol mark how they treat
The soldier too noble to cringe at the feet
Of the *Dons* who determine a General's merit
By the gauge—nothing else—of his partisan spirit,
Mere fealty to party they reckon much higher
Than service to country, and so they inquire
If he's fluent of speech in the Radical cant?
And "what has he done now, for General Grant?"
"Don't tell us," they cry "of his honors and scars;
But what is the brand of his *vote*—and *cigars!*"
"A hit at the magistrate!" some one exclaims;
Well *I* shan't abuse him by calling him names;
I honor his office; and let us reflect
The head of the nation demands *some* respect.
I do not forget he's our President, placed
In the chair that a Jackson and Jefferson graced.
Let us recollect that—till he's laid on the shelf—
However he seems to forget it himself.
And as to abuse, with the worst I could say
By giving my genius the liveliest play,
I never could hope to accomplish the end
Half so well as I heard a Republican friend,
Who having, unwisely, forgot to *subscribe*,
Or being, unluckily, *not* of the tribe
Presidential or "*Dent*"-al, as certainly failed
Of the office he sought for, and therefore assailed
The man in such language as passes belief
As one could employ in denouncing his chief.
He said—as I heard it you will receive it—
Pray do not imagine I think you'll believe it—
He said, in such bitter, extravagant speech,
As simple hyperbole never could reach;
Pronounced in a manner less civil than hearty—
"The fellow disgraced the Republican party!"
Apropos of the party of which I've made mention,
Suppose I should give it some further attention;
It has very few friends, and while I am "in,"
I own the temptation to "hit it agin."
A party which bases with singular ease,
Immoral proceedings on "moral *ideas*;"
Denounces small rogues who are caught in the fact,
But favors the big ones, or holds them intact;
Like the land stealing rascals and similar jobbers,
Meek-faced, parliamentary "Radical" robbers,
Who hasten to place on the *visible* hand
That deals in cadetships an infamous brand;
While their own, at the moment, grown bolder and bolder,
Are plunged in the Treasury up to the shoulder.

Success to Old Tammany, long may she stand
The bulwark of Freedom—the pride of the Land!
What parties and factions of transient renown
In her Century's life have come up and *gone down*,
While she looking on in her vigilant way,
Poked her fun at the farce, or her hand at the fray;
And still, to her honor, whatever the fight,
Had a word and a blow in defence of the right.
She hailed the first triumph of Liberty's cause,
And the motto to-day is "The Union and Laws."
She stood by the flag when Old England once more,
Unschooled by disaster, invaded our shore,
And got the old lesson repeated so plain
She scarcely will need to be taught it agin!
And when it befel that the tottering State,
For the wind of dissention that Faction and Hate
Through the length of the Land had been sowing afar,
Was reaping the whirlwind of treason and war,
Still true to the Union see Tammany stand
With "the old starry banner" still firm in her hand,
While foes at the South would the Union divide,
And fools at the North were for "letting it slide!"

Success to old Tammany! therefore, I say,
(How sweetly she smiles on the festal day;)
In health, strength, and beauty, long, long may she stand,
The bulwark of Freedom—the pride of the Land.

◆

—The "White Stockings" of Chicago recently presented Miss Ida Lewis, the famous Newport heroine, a costly pair of white stockings, fashioned curiously from a rare lace, with the emblems of the great American game elaborately worked over them. The stockings were imported at an expense of some five hundred dollars in gold.

SOUL RECOGNITION.

It was a very small thing—in truth, it might be called a very ridiculous thing—for a man of Fred Hall's iron will and good common sense to be angry about; but that he was unmistakably vexed could be seen by the unseemly frown upon the usually placid and handsome brow, the strange gleaming of the deep, dark eye, and the haughty curl of the full lip, which, until this moment, had smiled and wreathed itself with kisses for the fair girl standing so calmly at his side. That her face expressed indifference, it would be useless to deny. She did not even observe the change in her lover's demeanor. There was a far-way, *spirituelle* expression in the soft brown eyes—a sort of sadness, or childish home-sickness, apparent in every look and gesture. She seemed to need only a little privacy to allow the tears to gush forth; but this was no place for tears—a grand aristocratic ball, where the cream of the *elite* had been invited, and where all were expected to contribute their share of wit and brilliancy.

"Perhaps Rose," said the young gentleman, in a tone so deep and thrilling, that his partner started, and looked wonderingly into his face, "you would prefer to be seated. This promenading business is as stupid as the brain which originated such ridiculous affairs as receptions. I wish the farce was well over."

"So do I!" replied the young lady looking away again—the same strange light coming back into her face. "I wish we had not come. "I think I must be very nervous, this evening."

"It would seem so, Rose. Where is your boquet?" he continued, the light in his eye deepening into the white heat of passion. "You are not usually so careless of my flowers."

This, then, was the annoyance. Rose had been unmindful of the exquisite cluster of exotics had selected with so much care and pride.

"Why, Fred, I had not missed them!" And now she spoke rapidly, and with evident interest." "I must have left them in the next room. Please give me your arm, and I will see. I wouldn't lose that filagree holder for anything in the world. You know that poor John Sinclair gave me that, just before he went to India. Dear fellow; how sad that one so good must die!"

Fred Hall clinched his hands together until the nails left their impress upon the flesh; but he did not speak, and his companion continued:—

"Sometimes I feel as though John Sinclair was still by my side. I do to-night. Of course, it is all imagination."

"I wish to heaven you would never mention that man's name to me as long as you live, again. I have been treated to a disquisition on his virtues ever since we were engaged, and it has become exceedingly disagreeable."

"Why, he is dead, Fred!" replied Rose, without looking up.

"I know that," he made answer. "But please have the kindness to review your conduct of this evening. I take great pains in selecting just the kind of flowers I know you are fondest of; and when I call your attention to the fact that you have lost them, you are anxious only in regard to the holder, which Mr. Sinclair gave you."

"Yes, I know; please excuse me, Fred. Of course I am very naughty. No one knows it better than I do. There are the flowers now"—and Rose withdrawing her hand from his arm, ran across the room, and returned with a boquet of the choicest roses, most exquisitely arranged, "I did not notice before, Fred, how lovely these roses were. Oh, dear! I am certainly unfit for a thing like this to-night. How these roses carry me back! What *made* you choose roses Fred!"

"That is not your boquet," replied the young man, through confused lips.

"But this is my holder—see! 'Rose Carmel; from her friend, John Sinclair.' You are mistaken, Fred; no one could have changed them."

"But they *are* changed. Let us talk no more about it. Here comes Benson to ask you for the next dance, and we are attracting attention. If you hate scenes as much as I do, you will try to behave differently the remainder of the evening. We have a life-time before us to talk this matter over."

Rose started nervously, as six or eight gentlemen, all carefully masked, filed slowly past.

"That is very strange," she remarked to Captain Benson, her partner for the coming dance.

"Yes," he replied; Mrs. Ellery was just telling me about it. In order to give zest and variety to the evening's entertainment, these gentlemen, all of them in our set, determined to mask, and see if they could be recognized. Upon my word, I haven't the least idea who even one of them can be."

"Nor I," said Rose, while an indescribable thrill of something—half pleasure, half pain—stirred her heart to its very depth.

Rose, with her boquet tightly clasped, found herself face to face with one of the masqueraders. Word had been given out by the hostess that these gentlemen were personally known to almost every one present, and, on that account, entitled to the full privileges of introduced guests. Formality seemed suddenly set aside. The advent of these mysterious personages had caused a wonderment, and a pleasant surprise, which had immediately broken the crust of ice enveloping the assemblage, and now everybody was on the *qui vive* to be first in detecting personality.

"One rose, if you please," came in very low tones, as a change in the dance brought Rose by the side of the stranger we have alluded to.

"I wonder what makes me tremble so?" she asked herself, softly, as, making a hasty endeavor to remove one of the blossoms from the boquet, the petals were strewn upon the carpet.

"That bud, please;" and the hand of the masquerader hovered for a moment over the flowers, and then, gently taking them from her, removed the coveted treasure, and made a motion for Rose to adjust it in the button-hole of his coat. With a little cry, which was a cross between intense joy and intense agony, Rose, carried entirely out of herself—scarcely, from her overwrought condition, conscious of or responsible for her extremely unconventional behavior—clasped the stranger's hand for a brief moment in both her little ones; then, mortified beyond expression, changed partners again, and attempted to analyze the cause of such unusual excitement.

"Ah, Rose; you have exposed him," came in gay, laughing tones from her companions. "It is your brother! We know him; he might as well unmask now."

But the gentleman merely bowed politely, and then offered his arm to Rose for a promenade, which she immediately accepted. It then became rumored about that Ralph Carmel's masquerading was up; his sister had detected him. Fred, who would have been jealous of any other man in the room, was quite satisfied when he understood that Rose was with her brother; and the pair were allowed to walk without remark or molestation.

Rose knew that the man beside her was *not* her brother. She knew that she was being carried along by a tide which she was powerless to resist; and she was glad that her friends had satisfied themselves in reference to her companion's identity, thus giving her an opportunity to enjoy this secret delight of his presence.

"Precious little rosebud," murmured the disguised individual.

"Father, have mercy!" moaned Rose, through blinding tears. "Please," she continued, "bend your head down a moment; I must talk to you,—indeed, I must."

"Not here, Rose. We will go to the conservatory. I am perfectly at home here, and there you may say all you wish."

Hands, whose touch seemed strangely familiar took the trembling fingers of the beautiful Rose in his. She did not strive to withdraw them, but allowed them to remain passive—poor little limp fingers, as cold as ice

"*Now*, Rose must tell me what troubles her," came in the same low tones.

"I will, and then you will grant me a favor," she answered. "You must remove your mask, and allow me to see that I am indeed a foolish girl—that there *can* be no such thing as the spirits of the dead returning to confront their earthly friends. I have been very unhappy for twelve months past, on the account of the loss of my best friend. I have tried to conceal it, because no one knew of our love. It was to be kept secret awhile, because John wasn't rich, and my parents only care for money. Oh, dear!"

Her choking sobs prevented further utterance; and the stranger, holding the little icy hands, trembled, and made herculean efforts to preserve his equanimity.

"Well, John died," she resumed. "I heard of it, and almost died, too; but I couldn't say much about it, for many reasons. My parents accused me of moping and caring nothing for society, and finally insisted upon my smiling upon the suit of a gentleman whom they had selected for me."

Here the stranger gave a start, but immediately controlled himself

"I cannot love him; indeed, I shall never love anybody, now that John Sinclair is dead, but you know it is not respectable not to be married, so I said 'Yes.' I have tried to believe in spiritualism, and consulted several mediums. One of them told me that John could and did come back to me—that he would make himself visible to me at a party—on this very night. Please don't laugh!" as the poor fellow almost failed in his efforts to suppress his emotion.

"I am not laughing, Rose," came in the same low tones.

"I have been thinking about him all day, and to-night, as you passed me, I thought I should have fallen. I almost believed the words of the seeress had come true. Your hands are just like John's; and nobody ever did or could talk to me as John used to, and as you have to-night; and then the roses, and my strange overwrought condition and your figure, and the way you dance, and—oh, dear—everything! That ring on your finger—this —— But how foolish and ridiculous you must think me! Of course John is dead and spirits cannot come back. Now if you want to save the reason of a poor girl, remove your mask!"

For a moment the masquerader made no answer. He then said, this time in plain and most decided tones, "Rose, there are in the world a few innocent, God-loving lambs, who can always trust their own souls."

Rose drew a little nearer.

"Have you ever in your life been attracted in this way to mortal man, except John Sinclair?" And the stranger waited for an answer.

"No, dear," was the whispered reply, and one little hand crept from its imprisonment up to her companion's mask, where underneath the silky curtain, it played with the heavy beard which adorned the stranger's face.

"Now, dearest, I am not a spirit—that is to say, not a disembodied spirit—the one you were told would meet you here to-night; but I am—now, Rose, love, don't tremble so—don't scream out—I am your heart's desire, your heart's choice!"

The mask fell to the ground.

"John Sinclair!" burst from the lips of the astonished girl.

"Yes, John Sinclair," he replied, folding her to his heart. "Who has had the most perfect test of loving faith that a man need ever desire. There has been a grand mistake about things, dear. My name got mixed up with another Sinclair, who really did die; and I suppose my letters must have been miscarried. I arrived this morning; heard that you were to be here, and adopted this disguise to see if you could penetrate it; and it was I who changed your boquet. Now we might as well invite that other young gentleman up here, and have things fully explained. You are mine—mine to keep—mine by the inmost. Oh, Rose! how few there are who can thus independent of externals, understand that mysterious and wonderful power of the soul. This test proves you mine."

"The young gentleman" referred to had a large-sized flea put in his ear that very evening, and Rose is now Mrs. Sinclair.

◆

—The mails from Europe bring accounts of severe drought in England and France, with much damage by lightning and hail storms. In Somersetshire on the 16th of June, the crops and thousands of windows were ruined by a hail storm.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

Hundreds Wounded—Old Men and Helpless Children Beaten—Stones and Dwellings Robbed, Etc.

The following statement is translated from a Botuschany, Roumania, special correspondence of the "Neue Freil Press" of Vienna, dated June 4th.

For some time past the hatred against the Jews resident in this place, which has long been entertained by the common people of Botuschany, has been culminating in petty outbreaks and revealing all the symptoms of an approaching storm. The "gentlemen students" here, particularly, are the class who seem emulous of winning laurels by maltreating everybody and everything that is Jewish, no matter what.

On Saturday, the 23th of May, about half-past nine P. M., these gentry assembled in a tumultous throng, and, with the aid of the rabble, began their "Jew hunt," as they call it, by attacking and insulting some harmless passers-by. They next rushed, like a pack of mad dogs let loose, into the streets mostly inhabited by Jews, and committed wild excesses. Not a window was left whole. They forced their way into many of the houses and abused everything that come in their way.

One scene bordering on utter barbarism was witnessed by the writer of these lines. It took place in a small dwelling where the business manager, S. T., lives with his numerous family. He was sitting there quietly and peaceably when a furious crowd came along and beat in his windows. In vain did the poor man beseech the rabble to spare him, reminding them that he was the father of five little children, and, moreover, had his aged parents living with him. They replied to his entreaties only with curses and derisive laughter, shouting to him:

"Come out here, Jew, and we'll drag you through the streets by the beard."

They then broke in his door with axes and beat the poor wretch and his wife so fearfully that the latter lies in a hopeless condition. Nor did they spare the father, an aged man of seventy, or the poor old bed ridden mother.

And where, in the meantime, were the police? At a safe distance from the scene, saying, probably, to themselves, "What don't burn us we needn't trouble ourselves to put out." Indeed, there are many who affirm that the police were hand in glove with the rioters.

In another street* were fifty or sixty Jewish young men awaiting the moment when they, too, should be attacked, and and determined to defend themselves and their kindred. Several of "the better class" of gentlemen residents, whom I shall not name, for they are well known here as instigators of disorder, denounced the little party, exclaiming:—

"What, you rascals, are you going to show fight? Do you think that you are in your own country?"

And, at a signal whistle from these gentlemen, the brave little band was surrounded by a throng of about one hundred students and street rowdies. Yet there was no hand to hand affray, very likely because it was easier to deal with single individuals.

The students had hardly gone away ere the young men retired to their dwellings, thinking no further ill.

In fifteen minutes afterwards the same manœuvre was repeated that had taken place in the other street.

Mr. Politzer's synagogue was rudely abused, and a smaller house of worship almost demolished.

Not even the schools were spared.

At last a heavy rain storm, occurring about half an hour after midnight, put an end to the uproar.

But, at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, the dance recommenced, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that quiet could be restored by seven o'clock in the evening.

Many Israelites were severely wounded, and it is alleged that some fell victims to the fury of the populace.

Aged men and women and little children were pitifully cuffed and kicked in the streets and alleys, and even stoned.

The damage by robbery is not so large as was at first believed, but there was considerable robbing done and a great amount of breakage.

In the public houses the spirituous liquors, &c., were poured out.

Tranquility is restored for the moment, but business is completely suspended, and the Jewish shops will remain closed until a reinforcement of military can have time to arrive from Jassy.

Botuschany is not an unimportant town in Moldavia, not very far from the Bukewina Austrian boundary line. It counts from 4,000 to 4,500 inhabitants and has the most frequent market of the region.

◆

How to Dead Head.

The Rev. Dr. Prince of England, lately delivered a sermon in London, in which he spoke of his experience in America as follows: "Stopping on one occasion at a junction, he went to the hotel close by and had an excellent dinner. Afterward, going into the clerk's office, he entered his name, "Thomas Price, Baptist minister, Aberdare.' 'O, sir,' said he, I guess you're a minister.' 'I guess so too,' said I. 'Well, he said, 'you have only half to pay. The dinner is 80 cents; if you pay 40 you get free of the other 40.' On what principle is that?' said I; and he said, we give 50 per cent off to ministers and editors.' 'Indeed,' I said; 'I happen to be an editor too.' 'Editor of what?' 'Of *Seren Cymru*.' 'Don't know the paper; where is it published?' 'In Wales.' 'I don't know it; but you're an editor, are you?' 'Yes, I am.' 'Well, I guess we are about square, exactly.' I said, 'I really think that I will come again on those terms.' 'Come whenever you like, and we will treat you on those terms."

◆

—Those spots on the sun that were recenly charged with making the weather cold, are now accused of the hot spell.

—A Newark man was refused admittance to the police station when he sought refuge there from a scolding wife. He thereupon smashed a window, and was locked up safely, in due form.

THE STEAMBOAT RACE.

The Lee and the Natchez--The Fastest Time on Record.

[From Cin. Commercial, Saturday.]

The pending race between the rival steamers Natchez and Robert E. Lee was the theme of discussion yesterday, in mercantile as well as marine circles. Large crowds congregated at the newspaper and telegraph offices where the runs of these boats were posted from point to point, and a large amount of money was staked on the result of the race, which terminates at Cairo, where they are expected to arrive to morrow evening. On her arrival at Cairo the Natchez will proceed to St. Louis, and the Robt. E. Lee to Louisville, providing there is sufficient water. In the send off the Robt. E. Lee had a start of three minutes. The run to Baton Rouge was made by the Robt. E. Lee in eight hours thirty four minutes, and the Natchez in eight hours forty one minutes, which indicates a gain in time of seven minutes for the Lee. The run to the Bayou Sara was made by the Lee in ten hours forty two minutes, and by the Natchez in ten hours forty seven minutes, giving a gain in this short run of two minutes in favor of the Natchez, leaving, however, a net gain of five minutes to the credit of the Lee.

The advantage gained by the Natchez in the last run was exactly overcome in the run to Natchez, the Lee accomplishing this distance in seventeen hours and six minutes, the Natchez in seventeen hours and thirteen minutes. The Lee now had her former lead of *seven* minutes. The dispatch from Vicksburg gives the Lee another gain of *four* minutes in running time, making her total gain thus far *eleven* minutes.

The Lee left New Orleans at 4:54 last night, and the Natchez at 4:57, their departure being witnessed by thousands of enthusiastic people, who crowded the levee for many blocks, and were densely packed on steamers and on the tops of houses, and every available location. When the Lee passed Carrollton, seven miles above New Orleans, she was three minutes and forty five seconds ahead of the Natchez, and at a point seven miles below Red Church, and nineteen miles above New Orleans, the Lee had gained a minute, passing the point named four minutes and forty-five seconds ahead of the Natchez. The Lee passed Baton Rouge, one hundred and thirty-six miles above New Orleans, at 1:28, making the run in eight hours and thirty-four minutes, ten minutes ahead of Natchez. The Lee passed Bayou Sara—distance 165 miles—at 3:36; time, ten hours and forty-two minutes, and eight minutes ahead of the Natchez. The Lee passed Natchez at 10:04—distance 277 miles—time, seventeen hours and ten minutes and fourteen seconds ahead of the Natchez, beating that boat's time on her former trip forty-one minutes.

[It is proper to state here that the Natchez has a full trip of people, while the Lee has none.—COR.]

Groundless rumors of all sorts were in circulation at Memphis, one being that the Natchez had exploded her boilers, killing all on board; another, that a collision had occurred between them, the Lee going to the bottom.

Very little credence was placed in these sensational rumors, and at eleven o'clock the Lee was reported as having passed Natchez, closely followed by the Natzhez.

VICKSBURG, July 1.—The Lee's time to Natchez was seventeen hours and eleven minutes; to Vicksburg, twenty-four hours and thirty-eight minutes.

The Natchez' time to Natchez was seventeen hours and nineteen minutes; to Vicksburg, twenty-four hours and fifty-four minutes.

◆

The State House and Square.

The State House was commenced in the year 1729 and finished in 1734. The amplitude of such an edifice in so early a day, and the expensive interior decorations, are creditable evidences of the liberality and public spirit of the times. It cost £5,600 in its erection. The two wings seem to have been added as late as 1739-'40. The square was at this time very irregular on its surface, and no attention was paid to its appearance.

On the Walnut street side there stood a few small houses which were afterwards purchased and torn down to enlarge and beautify the square. The Sixth-street side was occupied by a long shed which was used as the common shelter for the parties of Indians occasionally visiting the city on business. The square was afterwards enclosed with a high brick wall. In the year 1784 the enclosure was set out with trees and shrubbery, and soon became a popular resort and promenading ground.

When the regular sessions of the Assembly were held in the State House, the Senate occupied up stairs, and the Lower House the chamber now called the Independence Hall. In the long gallery up stairs Peale afterwards had his museum. The halls were frequently used in these times for the holding of banquets. The State House bell was imported from England in 1752, but, having met with some accident in the trial ringing, lost its tones received in the fatherland, and had to be conformed to ours by recasting. We are indebted to Isaac Norris then Speaker of the Colonial Assembly, for the remarkable motto so indicative of its future use, and which was probably adopted from Leviticus, xxv. 10. At the time the British were expected to occupy the city, in 1777, the bell, with others, was taken from the city to preserve it from the enemy. The steeple had been previously removed on account of the decay of its base. Many years afterwards public opinion compelled its rebuilding, which was done in a style to make it as near like the old one as possible.

It was during the Revolution and immediately previous that the greatest interest centres in the old State House. Every school boy knows that the Declaration of Independence was signed in this building. The Declaration was read publicly on the 4th of July, from the platform of the observatory before erected there by Rittenhouse. Captain Hopkins, who read it, belonged to the navy. Thenceforth the building was known as Independence Hall. The historic structure stands in almost the same condition, with the exception of an occasional renovation and refurnishing, as at the time it was built.—Phila. Press.

VARIETIES.

—It is reported that a Charleston, Mass., cabinet maker has fifty Chinamen on the way here to make furniture.

—The latest marriage announcements read thus: No cards, no cake, no presents, no wedding trip no honeymoon, no divorce.

—A fellow, calling himself Baird, and claiming to have taken seventeen degrees of Masonry, is lecturing against the Order in Illinois.

—New York city is considerably fired up on the ice question, on account of the high rates charged, short weight, and the irregularity of the supply at houses.

—The sale to children of the toy known as the Union and the Young American Torpedo is to be interdicted by the New York police, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Superintendent.

—A philosopher says if you want a pair of boots to last four years, melt and mix four ounces of mutton tallow; apply while warm, place the boots in a closet and go barefoot.

—A married couple at Fort Dodge, Iowa finding the matrimonial knot irksome, mutually agreed to secure a divorce, which was effected by the woman consenting to a beating before witnesses.

—In Cincinnati, the liberal citizens of one of the school districts have sent all their teachers on a trip to the mammoth cave, and pay all the bills.

—An Ohio youth, sitting in church, mistook the touch of the plume on the jaunty hat of a young lady for a fly on his neck, and with the energy of exasperation sent plume, hat and chignon flying into a distant pew.

—"O Tommy, that was abominable in you to eat your little sister's share of the cake!" "Why," said Tommy, "didn't you tell me, ma, that I was always to take her part?"

At a meeting of the negroes in Savannah on Saturday night last, the President said he "was opposed to all carpet-baggers and adventurers, whether they came from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Ohio, New York or Illinois."

—An Irish girl at Erie, a day or two since, caught another girl on the sidewalk who had on a hoop-skirt, stolen from the party of the first part, compelled her to take them off and surrender them, then and there. The affair created a genuine sensation.

—The excessive heat of the weather in England combined with the exposure to the glowing heat of the furnaces, caused a number of men in the iron works in the South Staffordshire district to leave their work recently. It is stated that a number of the puddling furnaces will be let down till the weather becomes cooler again.

—Some of the boarders at an Indianapolis hotel went out the other evening leaving their doors and windows open that the "spirit of the evening wind" might wander in and freshen things. When they returned they found their rooms tightly closed and roaring coal fires burning. Fellow boarders had been there.

—Somebody advertises thus: "Wanted—A man to look after a horse and cart; both have been lost for some years, and therefore it will be useless for any one to apply who is not acquainted with the habits and haunts of New York thieves. Salary no object."

—Red Cloud said that he hoped the ladies wouldn't take offense if he made a little honest criticism upon their personal appearance, for he didn't wish to hurt anybody's feelings, but he positively did feel that "the white squaws had on too much war paint."

—They have a queer way of amusing themselves in Auburn, New York. A party catch a toad, then a couple of dozen fire-flies or "lightning bugs." They make the toad swallow the bugs, and afterward put him under a glass dish. The little flies keep up a flashing inside for some minutes, and illuminate the toad all over.

—An advertiser in an English newspaper offered for a small remittance to explain how a great deal of money might be saved. A too confiding gentleman sent the required amount, and received the following directions for saving money: "Never pay a boy to look after your shadow while you climb a tree to look into the middle of next week."

—A funny man in Alexandria, Va., the other evening, bade his wife and children good by, telling them that he was going to kill himself. He then jumped into the well of an old ice house in that locality, but crawled out through a dry drain that opened on the side of a hill near by, and watched with delight the efforts of a large crowd which soon collected to fish him out of water at the bottom of the well.

—A lady writing from Edinburgh describes a novelty in the way of parasols. It was made entirely of bright green silk, over which were laid peacock's feathers—the eye feathers of the tail one over the other—till the whole thing was a glowing mass of coloring. The fringe was the upper part of the feather in a double row, and the whole effect was gorgeous. The handle was carved work, tipped by a tiny peacock in gold and enamel, with gems (sapphires) for eyes. The price was $77, and it was as perishable as it was beautiful.

—A ludicrous incident occurred at Cheyenne the other day, on the arrival of the Pullman train from the east. A new hand had been employed to supply the cars with water, ice, etc., and proceeded to discharge his duties, climbed to the top of a sleeping car, and opening the top of a ventilator, poured a bucket of water into it, instead of the tank near it. A shower bath from a quarter not expected was the result, and the man learned where the tank wasn't by that excellent instructor, experience.

—The Spanish Bayonet is the name of an ornamental plant lately introduced into New Orleans. Though the product of spontaneous nature, few plants of the skilled florist's training present a more attractive appearance in the gardens. Planted at intervals between cedars, with its crown of white waxen blossoms and dark slender leaves with their long, slim thrusting dagger points, no more pleasing relief to the heavy mass of green can be conceived. There is a small island in Mississippi Sound, just beyond the Rigolets, to the southward, that is covered with Spanish Bayonet.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday July 2, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA NOMINATIONS.

The Democracy of Philadelphia held their Congressional and Legislative conventions on Tuesday. The contrast between the harmony which prevailed in making their nominations and the disgraceful turmoil which so generally characterized the poltical conventions of a few weeks ago. says the *Age*, is so strong, that it will not fail to impress the public with the merits of our cause. The new rules of the Democratic party have been tried, and the experiment has proven them eminently practicable in furthering the business of each nominating body. In the Conventions, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the wards in which they severally met, or gentlemen delegated by them, temporarily presided. Thus a great deal of misunderstanding was avoided, and the Conventions were hastened tranquilly to a working condition.

The nominations for Congress which have already been noticed in these columns are: First District, SAMUEL J. RANDALL; Second, THEODORE CUYLER; Third, DR. JOHN I MOFFETT; Fourth, no nomination.

Hon. DAVID A. NAGLE was re-nominated for State Senator in the Third District, and the following are the

LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Joseph Caldwel	10	Adjourned
2	George McGowe	11	George J. Hetzell
3	Samuel Josephs	12	Daniel Foster
4	Patrick McManus	13	Contest*
5	Edward G Carlin	14	John M. Larkins
6	John F. Mooney	15	Michael Price
7	Frederick Mackey	16	Patrick Dillon
8	Adjourned	17	Joseph Campbell
9	Daniel O'Mara	18	Captain Jos. Ricketts

*In this District, the Convention split, one portion nominating Michael Mullen, and the other John E. Faunce. The City Executive Committee will have to decide the matter.

At the nominating conventions in Philadelphia on Wednesday, the following city ticket was placed in the field by the Democracy:

Sheriff—Fred. Gerker.
Register of Wills—Anthony A. Laws.
Clerk of Orphans Court—Joseph Megary.
Receiver of Taxes—Timothy A. Sloan.
City Commissioner—Robert M'Bride.
Judges Common Pleas—Henry M. Dechert, Frederick Heyer.
District Court—Wm. S. Price.

WILL the Radical leaders *never* cease their persecution of the South, and of men against whom the slightest charge of rebel sympathy can be raked up? For the attainment of political ends they seem to stop short of no means, however disreputable and unjust; and the disfranchisement of a State is resorted to as unblushingly as the disfranchisement, and even imprisonment of the individuals. The latest development of this species of villainy, is in the efforts which are being made to prevent the admission of Gov. STEVENSON to the Senate from Kentucky, who has been elected to succeed Mr. MCCREARY in March next. Documents, it is said, have already been filed with a Radical Western Senator, containing charges against Senator STEVENSON. Among these charges is one that he was in Richmond, Virginia, when the war broke out, and was a spectator on the rebel side at the battle of Bull Run; that when returning to Kentucky he took with him a Colonel's commission from JEFFERSON DAVIS, with the understanding that he was to raise a regiment for the Confederate army, but that he subsequently abandoned the project.

Suppose all this to be true, wherein did he afford more than Mr. AKERMAN, who actually entered the Confederate service under General TOOMBS, and who has been deemed worthy of a place in General GRANT's Cabinet? In what did he offend more than Radical LONGSTREET—now a Radical favorite and Administration official—who carried as much slaughter into the Federal army as any of the Confederate Generals, and whose "rebel" record is far more objectionable than that of Governor STEVENSON? The solution lies in a nutshell. The newly elected Senator, is a Democrat, elected from a State which has given overwhelming majorities against Radicalism, and, if there can be raised the slightest pretext for his rejection by the Radical Senators, they will not hesitate a moment in availing themselves of it. A retention of power, at any cost, is their first consideration, and a low, petty punishment of opposition to their views and aims, whether against individuals or States, is one of the expedients to which they resort for success.

We shall await with interest the result of this contemplated outrage, for repeated indignities to sovereign States, such as have had to be borne by the people, will hereafter elicit a more outspoken and determined resistance.

THE New York *Tribune* and other leading Republican journals continue to indorse the Chinese movement, which is to drive all the working men in the country out of employment, just as soon as coolies can be introduced. There are not over four million of artisans or laboring men in the United States, which number can be imported from China without at all disturbing the population there, to take the places of white people, because they are willing to work for lower wages.

SOMEWHAT FRIGHTENED.

Our nervous friend of the *Gazette* sees the handwriting on the wall, and is looking anxiously around for an interpreter, appealing meanwhile to its Radical friends, in terms of extreme earnestness, to look out for the impending danger of political overthrow.

In an article in yesterday's issue it pretends to ridicule the late convention of Democratic editors, at Altoona, but in another it is pretty evident that its loins are loosened, and its knees smite together quite as extensively as was the case with the Babylonian monarch, when the finger of prophecy was over against the wall of his palace, and the Medes and Persians were thundering at his gates.

It is well to be exercised in soul, occasionally; especially is this the case with the Radical leaders and managers. A little self-examination might likewise improve their *status*. Will the *Gazette* ask itself why the Democratic party of Pennsylvania are harmonious and united, and why the Radical party are wrangling and disunited? The question is of easy solution. The former have the general welfare of the State and nation at heart, while the leaders of the latter have grown arrogant and reckless, and ruthlessly trample down the rights of the people in their mad scramble for the spoils of office.

The enemies of the Democracy may either sneer or rage at Democratic union and harmony, as it suits their fancy—they may malign its leaders, and falsify its principles—they may override constitutional guarantees and nullify the legal franchises of the people for a time, but the finger of retribution is moving ceaselessly around the dial plate of Time, and will reach the hour of doom at the appointed moment.

The *Gazette* professes to see a wicked combination in the prevailing Democratic harmony. We take pleasure in soothing its sorrows so far as to confidently assure it that there has not been, and there will be no combination with either wing of the divided Radical party. They may battle for the accomplishment of their own peculiar aims:—the Democracy move forward for the disenthrallment of both the State and nation from the domination of the Radical managers, who have turned every official position into an engine of corruption—broken down constitutional guarantees, and uprooted constitutional provisions with force and fraud, and violence, and after having oppressed the people—the laboring man and the mechanic—to the last limit of endurance, with schemes of taxation devised in interest of wealth and against labor—after having forced negro suffrage upon the people, in defianse of law and against their protests, would now cap the climax of their career by flooding the country with the semi-barbarous hordes of Asia, and thus take away from the mechanic and laborer the chance to earn food and clothing for their wives and children, and reduce them to the lowest grade of penury, worse even than actual slavery.

While the Democracy propose no combinations with sections or factions of the opposition, it invites all who wish to see the nation restored to its former greatness and power, to unite with them under its flag and upon its principles.

Our neighbor takes umbrage at the late Convention for being opposed to the introduction of coolie labor into the country, and favors it in unmistakable terms. How many laboring men in that party are in favor of it? Their number is small, if indeed there are any; and yet the leaders will resort to every form of duplicity, to get them to vote it upon themselves unawares, and discover their mistake only when it is too late to remedy it, as has been the case in the past.

The wide dissensions in the Radical party tells the story of its corruptions and the necessity of its defeat. The better thinking men in trying to reform it meet only with maledictions from the "regular" organization, and the party lash will be used vigorously to drive them back to party fealty. The party ring-masters may succeed for a time, but we think their day is about over. The party is disintegrating by the weight of its own corruption, and the people are going to take the management of their own affairs into their own hands.

THE TWO WINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN EAGLE.

The "oldest" wing intends to put the following ticket in the field on the 30th of August. The ring has so ordained:

Congress—Gen. Negley.
Senate—Geo. H. Anderson.
Assembly—Alex. Miller,
Miles Humphries,
John H. Kerr,
Joseph Walton,
James Taylor,
D. L. Fleming.
Prothonotary—Joseph Ross.
County Commissioner—Jacob Covode.
Jury Commissioner—David Sims.
Coroner—Johnston West.

The "largest" talk of nominating the following excellent ticket on July 6th, which should commend itself to the prayerful consideration of many:

Congress—J. K. Moorhead.
Senate—R. B. Carnahan.
Assembly—Felix R. Brunot,
James M. Cooper,
D. N. White,
Alexander Nimick,
Wm, Dilworth, jr.
County Commissioner—T. J. Hoskinson.
Prothonotary—Alexander Gordon.
Coroner—David Kirk.
Jury Commissioner—John A. Carothers.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

A friend writing from West Alexander, Pa., propounds the following questions:

To the Editor of The Post:

1. Does the so-called Fifteenth Amendment (which in reality is no amendment at all—its ratification being forced through the Legislatures of several of the Southern States by compulsion and force of arms,) supercede, nullify or abrogate such part or parts of State Constitutions as conflict with it?

2. If it *does*, will the respective election boards who are to conduct the several elections in this State, this coming Fall, be sworn to conduct said elections according to the Fifteenth Amendment and laws passed by Congress in accordance therewith, or according to the Constitution and laws of our State, as heretofore?

3. If sworn to conduct the elections according to the State Constitution and laws, as heretofore, can they possibly receive the votes of colored men without perjury?

4. If not sworn to conduct the elections according to the State Constitution and laws, is there any warrant for qualifying them to conduct said elections according to said Fifteenth Amendment?

A variety of opinions will no doubt arise over similar questions, and men's judgments will vary as they usually do on mooted questions of law.

Believing with our correspondent that the amendment was ratified through violence and fraud, it has nevertheless been proclaimed a part of the Constitution, and as such will have to be obeyed until it is legally expunged therefrom.

As the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, State laws must conform therewith, and where in contravention are mere nullities.

We do not know what precise form of oath will be administered to the election boards but presume that it will be usual form, and they being sworn to support the Constitution of the United States in the discharge of their duties, they, of course, will be under an oath to carry out any and all of the provisions that come within the scope of their duties, without stopping to inquire by what process those provision or any one of them was inserted, whether rightfully or wrongfully.

JEFFERSON ON NEPOTISM.

The Carrollton (Ky.) *Democrat* has an original letter of THOMAS JEFFERSON in its possession, written by him in reply to an application of Mr. HORATIO TURPIN, of "Powhatan county, near Manchester, Virginia," for the position of Postmaster of Richmond, which was then the second largest city in the United States. Though declining to give Mr. TURPIN the appointment, on account of his relationship, it served to increase, if possible, that gentleman's regard for the great Democratic chief, whose judgment and conscience would not permit him to depart from the law of conduct he had prescribed for himself, even in favor of a near relative, one of whose worth and fitness he was fully persuaded. The letter was carefully preserved by its recipient and by his daughter, the wife of Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, in whose possession it has been for the last twenty years, and, who, as well as her distinguished husband, treasures it as a precious memento of their illustrious kinsman, and for the noble sentiments contained in it. It reads as follows:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of June 1st has been duly received. To a mind like yours, capable, in any question, of abstracting it from its relation to yourself, I may safely hazard explanations which I have generally avoided to others on questions of appointment. Bringing into office no desires of making it subservient to the advancement of my own private interests, it has been no sacrifice, by postponing them, to strengthen the confidence of my fellow-citizens; but I have not felt equal indifference toward excluding merit from office, merely because it was related to me. However, I have thought it my duty so to do, that my constituents may be satisfied that, in selecting persons for the management of their affairs, I am influenced by neither personal nor family interests and especially that the field of public office will not be perverted by me into a family property. On this subject I had the benefit of useful lessons from my predecessors, had I needed them, marking what was to be imitated and what avoided. But in truth the nature of our government is lesson enough. Its energy depending mainly on the confidence of the people in their chief magistrate, makes it his duty to spare nothing which can strengthen him with that confidence.

The day is not distant when my relations may fairly come into competition for appointment, and when that may be a circumstance of favor, which now opposes their receiving appointments. Had my judgment and conscience permitted me, in any case, to depart from the law of conduct I have prescribed for myself, in no case certainly should I have been more likely to do so than in yours, because no one is more persuaded of your worth and fitness.

The same confidence in you, however, secures me from all unkind imputation on your part, and justifies my assurance to you of constant friendship and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

IN reiterating its great love for negroes, the *Dispatch* of Wednesday chooses to say:

> Even our fast and loose friend THE POST seems to have concluded at last that inasmuch as the Fayette county Democrats have gone against negro suffrage it, must also.

It is plain to be seen the Editor of that paper is out of town and that a green'un has charge of its columns. THE POST concluded "at last" to go against negro suffrage, is decidedly cool for these hot days. Might as well say the *Dispatch* don't want to print any more Sheriff's sales.

MR. HEATON, M. C., from North Carolina, who died on Sunday last displayed "the ruling passion." His last words "God bless the colored people."

GEN. NEGLEY AND THE ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.

We understand, the animated but corrupt coterie of the Republican party have determined to nominate Gen. NEGLEY for the second term for Congress. We are unwilling to venture our strongest card, in the new deal, to defeat this aspirant for Congressional honors, and therefore submit to him and his friends the following moderate statement, and desire—as we have no right to demand,—a satisfactory answer. We have not been requested, nor are we required, to take up the quarrels or differences between Republicans, but we do like fair play. We understand Gen. NEGLEY has succeeded, through importunities, in securing the abolition of the office of Paymaster at the Allegheny Arsenal in this city, now filled by Col. A. S. M. MORGAN, who was wounded when in command at Fair Oaks, and has suffered from that day until the present hour. His record is honorable and brilliant, as measured by Republicans, of whom he is one. He is of the old revolutionary stock of MORGAN's, and never forfeited or disgraced his ancestral blood. We are informed by competent and responsible authority, that this office, as old, as important, and as necessary as that of any other similar position in the military arm of service was abolished by Congressman NEGLEY through sheer vindictiveness and personal spite. Upon enquiry we learn that the father of Colonel A. SIDNEY MOUNTAIN MORGAN, furnished building material to General NEGLEY, for which he did not pay, but for which he was importuned and sued. The payment, the venerable and respected Colonel MORGAN receives, is the discharge of his son from an office continued since the establishment of the Arsenal. The amendment to the military bill was sprung in the House of Representatives to abolish the office, which was not entertained in the Military Committee, and the immediate member for the district was supposed for public, not vindictive reasons, to know what was best for the service. He took advantage of his official position to dismiss a faithful public official, an officer universally recognized as among the bravest and best of those who ventured life in the late war. We have not availed ourselves of all the information in our possession, as we might weaken his chance for renomination by the old liners, but we pledge ourselves to *go for him* if he succeeds in gaining the favor of the ring, and feel assured we can produce sufficient testimony to convict him of disreputable practices after the 30th of August.

This is not the best time in the political history of the Banner county for General NEGLEY to exhibit spitefulness and engender bad blood in the ranks of either wing of his party. True, it may not deprive him of the nomination, but after the nominations, come the flood this fall. There may be many slips betwixt the cup of official spoil and the expectant lips of Radical candidates ere the final count of the vote at the next election.

But, as we have already said, we do not wish to damage the General's chances for the nomination, but withhold the stronger part of the argument, the *coup d' grace*, until he becomes an actual, instead of being a prospective candidate for rehabilitation in the Congressional toga. But if we have inadvertently went too far in this article the General and his friends, being extraordinarially fine tacticians, know what to do.

DAY BREAKETH AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The "oldest" has suddenly realized that THE POST is engaged in a scheme to break up the Republican party and with breathless haste rushes to inform its sadly demoralized wing that our army is marching upon it in solid column. To clinch the fact that THE POST is engaged in the work of destruction, it quotes from our editorial columns. To save time and types, we confess judgment. We have been trying to convince the people for many years that the Republican party was unfit and unworthy to manage their affairs. We had no occasion to go behind the door to do this. It has been an open and a daily labor of love, and our efforts seem to have been successful, for the Republican party is falling to pieces according to the testimony of the *Gazette* itself, for it says:

> We cannot afford to quarrel among ourselves while the enemy are moving upon us in solid columns. If we fail to properly appreciate the situation now, if we disband and fight under two flags, if we fritter away our strength, we will lose the battle.
>
> We have no time to pause, for the enemy are on their march, their campaign has commenced in good earnest, and they will conquer if we present a divided front or a camp rank and rotten with spies and traitors.

We believe the time has arrived which will end the misrule of this party, not perhaps in Allegheny county only, but throughout the whole country. Appeals, however frantic, will no longer be heeded by an outraged and insulted people. Reasons for the disintegration of the dominant party are numerous and self-evident. It is our pleasure to announce that the Democratic army is united, harmonious and in high spirits. It will move forward in solid column exactly as the *Gazette* puts it, to conquer, and endeavor to restore, as far as possible, the country to its original peaceful and prosperous condition, by protecting labor and reducing taxes.

THE WAY GRANT IS SNUBBED.

It must be humiliating to President GRANT to receive the snubs that he does now and then from his party in Congress. His imbecility and littleness crop out ever and anon, and his political coadjutors seem to take an especial delight in humiliating him. Whenever he ostentatiously identifies himself with any measure of public policy, he is sure to come to grief.

Take, for instance, his San Domingo business. Whether he himself was directly and pecuniarily interested in the purchase of the Island, or whether he was made a tool of by shrewder men, it matters but little as far as the argument is concerned. He descended from the high dignity of the Chief Magistrate to the degraded and degrading level of the lobbyist, and plied every corrupt means known in the business, to push the treaty through the Senate.

Offices of emolument, trust and honor were given away with a lavish hand or placed at the disposal of Senators, by the President, to secure votes for the infamous job, wherever and whenever it was thought that a Senator was in market. SIMON CAMERON, with whose name are linked some of the foulest corruptions of the late war, and who, instead of being publicly disgraced for his nefarious transactions in the War Department, was bought by the President with a ministerial appointment given to his son-in-law, and made the recipient of Presidential confidence and tobacco fumes.

But "vaulting ambition o'er leaped itself," and now lies sprawling in the dust of defeat. The whole thing reminds one of the simile of YOUNG, where he speaks of the idiot gazing in a pool at the reflection of the stars, and leaps at them to gather the glories of heaven, but only succeeds in filling his hands with mud and slime. So it is with President GRANT. He imagined that he would cover himself with glory, but only succeeded in bedraggling his robes of office with disgrace.

There was little to expect from the Senate of the United States, but in this case the over-earnest zeal of the President, his backers, attorneys and paid lobbyists, defeated the very object sought to be accomplished. While we give due credit to the Senate for defeating the San Domingo treaty, we presume that the President's notorious as well as officious interference in the matter, contributed largely to its defeat. In view of the case as it stood, had the treaty been ratified by the Senate, the smell of corruption and bribery would have been great enough to have effected even the dull olfactories of the most indifferent Radical.

The scheme has been squelched and a large brood of Radical cormorants who have been hovering about Washington for months, have been deprived of an expected feast. Baulked in their expectations, they will have a splendid chance to digest their own bitter fancies, and the whole Radical organization will be brought to realize that they have a party that has no President, and a President that has no party, and that the quarrel over the seven Radical principles—the five loaves and the two fishes—has begun in earnest. In the better days of the Republic we had Presidents of the people—since the advent of the Radical party upon the national stage, the experiment has been tried of having the President of a party. The result has been both exemplified and amplified in the disgraceful humiliation of ULYSSES S. GRANT in the San Domingo treaty matter.

Speaking of the influences which led to the defeat of the treaty, and the conduct of the President in suppressing the truth about the matter, and permitting Mr. HATCH to remain in a bastile for months, the *World* aptly says that "there is a mightier and more patriotic sentiment which flames up in indignation at trespasses against the rights of our citizens in foreign lands. The imprisonment of Mr. HATCH, and his long incarceration with the connivance and approval of the President, overbore all that could be urged in behalf of the treaty. Mr. HATCH was kept in prison because he would have exposed this corrupt job if set at liberty; but his imprisonment for such reasons pleaded more powerfully against the scheme than anything he could have written and published. General GRANT has rendered this business so odious that no acquisitions in the West Indies are possible during his administration. To plant our national flag on those islands is a work reserved for the Democratic party."

But this is not the only direct snub and mortification that General GRANT has received. When he asked that a law be passed to enable Mr. STEWART to hold the position of Secretary of the Treasury, he was met with a flat refusal. When he asked for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, he was the recipient of an emphatic *No*. When he asked for the confirmation of Mr. HOAR as a Justice of the Supreme Court, and, pressed that request to the bitter end his wishes were disregarded. When he sent a special message to the House urging the passage of Mr. LYNCH's bill for the revival of our shipping, the bill was defeated by a strong majority. None of the numerous recommendations contained in his annual message have not been adopted, or even treated with the civility due the high position which he holds.

There is no need of further comment upon the subject. The Radical party at last acknowledges the utter incapacity of General GRANT to fill the position to which he was nominated and elected solely on the score of availability. *Sic transit gloria mundi* and Presidential noodles.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 2, 1870.

To Editor of Leader.

SIR: I went to an ice cream saloon today and asked for a saucer of cream, and the reply was, they didn't sell to the "Fifteenth Amendment." When that gentleman kept in another part of the city he was glad to sell to the Fifteenth Amendment, and everybody that came along. Other houses I went into, and first-class ones, too, and they never refused to give me cream until to-day.

GEORGE W. MASSEY, SR.

[The *Post* will please copy.]

Presuming the above to be genuine, we cheerfully comply to the wishes of the writer, taking occasion, however, to remark that when gentlemen are denied like accommodations, they forever after give the place a wide berth, and that is what we advise MASSEY to do.

Colored people cannot expect to make much progress until they, themselves, treat each other as they do white folks. For instance at no first class barber shop in this city, owned and controlled by colored people, can one of their complexion enjoy the luxury of a shave or a bath—neither at any of our first class hotels, kept by white Radicals, are they accommodated like white folks, nor will a crowd of negroes be allowed to play billiards or drink their whisky at first class places, and so long as this state of affairs exist they should not complain of the treatment of our ice cream dealers.

We have not time to refer to our files for the facts; but will simply enquire of the "grave and reverend Senior" MASSEY, to recall the action, some time since, of his own brethren, in solemn conclave and deliberation at Wylie Street Church. Was not the question then discussed, to direct the colored barbers of our cities to shave their own brethren, as well as whites; and how was the question finally decided *by themselves?*

NOTHING that has occurred for a long time has caused more intense indignation among the people than the statement on Saturday, that, the infamous Radicals in the United States Senate had voted for, and actually restored the income tax, by fixing the rate at two and a half per cent., to continue for two years longer, with $2,000 to be exempted. This action leaves the matter in such a shape that in the disagreement between the two Houses a Conference Committee will be obliged to retain this tax at some rate. The remedy is in the hands of the people themselves, which can only be accomplished by the election of Democrats to those positions now filled by dishonest and corrupt men.

THE Oil City *Times*, a Radical paper, has stolen the Democratic emblem. It displays a rooster over the defeat of GEO. K. ANDERSON, a Radical Senator from the Crawford district, who wanted to be re-nominated. Perhaps the *Times* sees the coming storm and is preparing to come over to the Democracy. If so, we won't object to its abuse of the Democratic pet.

Political.

The Indiana County, Pa., Democracy have nominated the following ticket:

Congress, Henry D. Foster; Assembly, Captain Hannibal K. Sloan, Major S. S. Jamison; Commissioner, Jeremiah Lemison; Jury Commissioner, James Bailey; Auditor, Jacob Siter.

James B. Sansom, Joseph M. Thomson and S. B. Clark were appointed Congressional, and C. Bley, J. R. Donohoo and John P. Ford, Representative Conferees. The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Indiana county, relying upon the integrity of Henry D. Foster, and believing that he was corruptly defrauded out of his seat in the last Congress, do present him as the unanimous choice of the Democracy of Indiana county as their candidate for Congress, and pledge for him every Democratic vote in the county.

The Congressional conferees of the XVIth District will meet at the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, July 6th, when Hon. Henry D. Foster will be declared the nominee.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, PA.

The Democratic Convention met on Monday last, and nominated for the Assembly, Edmund English; Associate Judges, Robert R. Means, David C. Gillespie; Commissioner, Henry Hum; District Attorney, E. Heath Clark; Jury Commissioner, J. P. George; Auditor, T. M. Vasbinder.

Messrs. John Conrad, R. B. Brown and G. A. Jenks were selected as Congressional, and C. N. Kretz, S. M. Tinthoff and J. P. George Representative conferees.

Political.

Following is the ticket nominated by the Democracy of Washington county, Pa:

Congress—Capt. W. McClellan, Lawrence county; Assembly—James Donaldson, Joel Grable; Sheriff—William C. Ramsey; Commissioner—James Craighead; Jury Commissioner — William Quail; Auditor—Charles Campbell; Director of the Poor—James McBride.

—Bulletin boards are suggested for churches, to do away with pulpit announcements.

NINETY-NINE IN THE SHADE.

A MIDSUMMER ODE.

Oh for a lodge in a garden of cucumbers!
 Oh for an iceberg or two at control!
Oh for a vale which at midday the dew cumbers!
 Oh for a pleasure trip up to the Pole!

Oh for a little one-story thermometer,
 With nothing but Zeros all ranged in a row!
Oh for a big double-barreled hydrometer,
 To measure this moisture that rolls from my brow!

Oh that this cold world were twenty times colder!
 (That's irony red-hot it seemeth to be.)
Oh for a turn of its dreaded cold shoulder!
 Oh, what a comfort an ague would be!

Oh for a grotto to typify heaven,
 Scooped in the rock under cataract vast!
Oh for a winter of discontent even!
 Oh for wet blankets judiciously cast!

Oh for a soda-fount spouting up boldly
 From every hot lamp-post against the hot sky!
Oh for a proud maiden to look on me coldly,
 Freezing my soul with a glance of her eye!

Then oh for a draught from a cup of "cold pizen!"
 And oh for a resting-place in the cold grave!
With the bath in the Styx, where the thick shadow lies on
 And deepens the chill of its dark running wave!
—[Punchinello.

◆

[From Belgravia.]

EVENING.

The windows of the white-faced mill
 Blaze red from base to loft;
The sun slides down behind the hill;
 The air broods dewy soft.

The willows, deep in dream unstirred,
 Hang branches in the flood;
Naught moves but some belated bird
 Lone flying to the wood.

Or fish upleaping through the glow,
 When on its glassy face
The water waves in circles slow,
 And ever-widening race.

The flowers all sleep with holden breath,
 The grass sleeps silver cool;
The dragon-fly sleeps underneath
 The bullrush in the pool.

The butterfly with closed wings sleeps
 Within the wild-brier bush;
The golden-throated nestling creeps
 Beneath the mother thrush.

Nor earth and heaven together close,
 Like loving hearts at rest,
Who,* clasped in one serene repose,
 Sleep happy, breast to breast.

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WHY SHOULD WE WORRY.

Why should we worry? This life's not long enough
 Here to be wasted in sighing and tears;
Silly and childish is he who's not strong enough
 Wisely with reason to fright away fears.
Care's but a coward, with courage not half enough
 Fairly to face if we show no fear;
Nay, if it pester you, you've but to laugh enough;
 Presto, begone! lo, the bore is not here.

Mem'ry too often will bring us old sorrows;
 When they were here, did we wish them to last?
Why not forget them? The fool alone borrows
 Present regrets from the griefs of the past.
Can we now change it by weeping and whining?
 What's done is done, and is done past recall;
He who the present forgets, in repining,
 Useless and vain, is the worse fool of all.

Fancy, the jade, will to often be peering,
 Curious and sacred, through the Future's dark night;
Why should we tremble at what she is fearing?
 Why should her dreamings fill us with affright?
Wait till they're real things, and present be o'er us;
 If they are worth it, we'll care for them then;
Now, they're but shadows, too flimsy to bore us;
 Far too unreal to shake those who are men.

Time, with the Present's real griefs to be dealing,
 That's not so easy we sadly must own;
Who can deny flesh and blood will have feeling?
 Care, grief, and anguish will make themselves known;
Own it, but add, life is too short for worry;
 Darkness brings sunshine, or all men are wrong;
Off with despairing—don't be in a hurry
 To know grief is pressing—it will not stay long.

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Seaside Fashions.

The Newport correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

Here are a few hints concerning the prevailing fashions at the seaside, which always very materially differ from those of the city. More liberty is allowed, and more striking novelties are displayed.

First, about the hair: For full dress the chignon is retained, but for driving, shopping, and ordinary wear it is discarded, and the natural hair simply braided and crossed on the back of the head, or left in two long braids down the shoulders. This style is worn by married ladies as well as young misses. With the latter the Chinese style, one flat braid, is very popular, though not becoming to many. These long braids are not necessarily of one's own hair; false switches can be ingeniously platted in with them, defying detection.

No person's wardrobe is complete without at least one linen dress. They are universally worn at the beach and for the morning walk or drive down town. They are made in every variety of style, usually very profusely ornamented with plaitings, puffs or ruffles of the same, or expensively trimmed with Bruges lace; many are simply trimmed with alpaca or flat white Marseilles braid, and for children they are embroidered in black and white. Large brown or black hats, with a sensible crown, neither too high nor too low, decorated with bows of ribbons or garlands of flowers, accompany the linen costume. For the afternoon dress the sailor hat, with rather high crown, is fashionable, but trimming is not confined, as heretofore, to the simple band with anchors embroidered on the ends. Flowers, pompons and aigrettes are employed. The French imported hats mostly have rolling brims, are turned up behind, and are loaded with fruit and flowers, with long lace ends at the back. As regards the chapeau, one can hardly be out of the fashion. Round hats are worn by all ladies at church and on the promenade. A few ladies, extremists, are adopting the new style of walking costume, the skirt trailing several inches on the sidewalk.

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Virginia Ahead.

The greatest snake story yet published comes to us from West Chesterfield, Virginia, where, according to the Journal, a negro woman has a nursing child, which occupies the entire night in imbibing its regular nourishment. The woman has frequently, during the period, imagined, while in a semi-somnolent state that both the maternal founts were being used at the same time, and mentioned the circumstances to her husband and several friends, who puzzled their brains to account for it. She was afflicted with asthma, and frequently sat during the warm evenings with her dress loosened to allow of greater ease in breathing. One evening she was sitting thus, half asleep and half awake, when she felt something creep over her shoulder and down upon her bosom. She immediately aroused her torpid faculties, and glancing down saw a monstrous black snake in the act of nursing, its basilisk eyes gleaming into hers. Of course she was almost frightened out of her senses, and screamed and threw up her hands in the wildest terror, which alarmed his snakeship into loosening his hold and executing a prompt disappearance. The alarm also awoke her husband, who was asleep in the same room, and who was at once informed of the astonishing circumstance. He, rightly thinking that the reptile would return and finish his meal, took a favorable position and waited for him. In a short time the snake, which was of enormous size, came out, and, after a sharp battle, was despatched.

Royal Babies.

A writer in the Charleston News, excited over the domestic affairs of European monarchs, indulges in this essay:

From the moment when pealing bills throughout the kingdom give joyful tidings of the happy nuptials of kingly Darby and queenly Joan, the thoughts of every loyal subject fondly turn to the expected royal baby. The weal or woe of the superb parents is a matter of small consequence. The object of the glittering pageant is a royal baby, and when that limp specimen of royal humanity does come to town, guns are fired, hourly bulletins reveal the state of the infantine poll and loyal lieges become royally oblivious of all the cares of life. King Darby and Queen Joan may now go marching home just as fast as they please. The kingdom is safe, though the heir be more interested at the moment in golden tops and emerald marbles than treaties of peace, declarations of war or the state of the national exchequer.

Every squeal of the royal baby echoes in the maternal heart of every patriotic subject. Teething is met by public prayer. A recovery from whooping cough is heralded by rolling salutes of pestiferous cannon. The measles become the deadly foe of millions until the perilous crisis is past, and as for small pox a pest upon the thought. And the royal baby grows in wisdom and loveliness—in the public mind. The loyal press chant the praises of its precocious intelligence and robust health. There are two royal babies—the one, the baby of the loyal public, bright, capable and strong; the other, the true baby of the royal household, flabby, weak and stupid. But it answers every purpose. The people believe that the baby is all that they wish it to be. What mother sees faults in her toddling first-born? And the mother of the first royal baby is millions of loyal people.

A man is envied who is born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but what can express the glory of the baby all whose spoons are gold, whose candy is rolled in gilded paper, whose dolls are garbed in satins fine, whose every toy is a jewel of price, whose tears are dried with gold brocade, whose infantile accents reach the outer world through the mouths of silver trumpets? This is, in very truth, the glory and the splendor of royal babydom—as the public mind believes. There may be within the palace walls a hollow-eyed, weazened child, hugging a dilapidated wooden monstrosity to its heaving breast, and loving mud-pies, better than *pate de foie gras*, or choicest bon-bon of Paris; but this, whatever the truth, is not the royal baby whom the people think they know, and actually do love.

Time rolls on with royal babies as with the child of chimney-sweep or dustman, and by the time that the baby is out of its longs and into its shorts the minister of its royal father and mother are on the *qui vive* for a royal marriage. Perched on the top of the social tree, does the baby marry whom it pleases? Not a bit of it. The peasant may marry for love and fancy, but the royal baby must wed for reasons of state, to prop a falling throne, to confirm a waiting friend, or soften a bitter foe. This is a part of the price that must be paid for the golden spoons of royal babydom.

The universe is hunted over, and very soon a list is prepared of eligible candidates for the hand of the royal prodigy. Again is the public on the alert, eager for another wedding and more royal babies. A husband or a wife is bargained for just as a string of fish is bought in the market. And then the bells ring, and more bulletins are published, and the whole programme goes over again.

But where is the use of it? And where will it end? His Majesty, Infelix XXIII, may have ten royal babies who are cheerfully provided for by the loyal taxpayers; but when these ten are multiplied by ten, and these again by ten, who is to provide the pensions and palace, the purple and fine linen, the jewels and the golden sceptres? A people is not like the magic horse, whose back grew longer as the burdens were heaped upon it. There must be a limit to its endurence; and who can tell whether the breaking of the popular back will be heralded by a silent protest or a war of revolution? The royal baby must beware in time. Unless some monarchical Malthus seize the reins and curb the multiplication and increase, the wealth of a whole nation will be insufficent to support its parasitic babies. A squall is brewing, but, all the same, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia met at Ems, to arrange a a marriage for two more royal babies.

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Hebrew Wealth.

One of the most remarkable social phenomena of the past five years has been the wonderful strides taken by the Israelitish population in assuming a prominent and leading position in fashionable matters. They have asserted and received a high rank in society, and, in fact, they bid fair eventually to be the ton. Heretofore, the Hebrews, if they had wealth, took pains to horde it; at present they operate upon exactly an opposition policy, and fairly astound us practically by a display of solid unostentatious munificence. The new synagognes, on Twelfth Avenue, has been started and completed at a cost of nearly a million, and accomplished too within a short lapse of time, without an appeal to public subscriptions, charity fairs or such like begging operations in vogue among other denominations. The Mt. Sinai Hospital, the only private hospital here where a patient is not compelled to pay for sustenance or attendance, is now one of the leading institutions of the metropolis, and the Jews are now on the point of doubling its dimensions. In ten years from now it is safe to say that the richest mansions on the Island will be occupied by this unpopular and indirectly persecuted class of citizens.—N. Y. Times.

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A $2,000 Kiss Case.

Our readers may remember the case of Seibert and wife against Leeson, reported in these columns some weeks since, in which the plaintiffs recovered the sum of $2,000 against the defendant for kissing the hand of Mrs. Seibert against her will, that amount being supposed to include exemplary damages given by the jury in consideration of "all the circumstances." The case came up again yesterday before his Honor Judge Dobbin, in the shape of a motion by the defendant for a new trial, which was duly argued and the motion granted. The Judge took occasion to remark that there was no proof that the defendant had harbored and attempted to execute a purpose of seduction, that he was on his own premises demanding rent which was due, and that it did not appear to be a case for exemplary damages. The Court then laid a rule that a new trial be granted unless the plaintiff remitted $1500 of the $2,000 verdict given by the jury, thus reducing the price of the alleged assault to $500.—Balt. Gazette.

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—While a barber is arrested in Maine for keeping open shop on Sunday, a Massachusetts judge decides that shaving is a work of necessity, and that barbers cannot be punished for professional labor at any time.

The Beautiful Indian River in Florida.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, at Sand Point, Florida, thus refers to Indian river:

It is an arm of the Atlantic ocean, running parallel with the coast, and separated from the sea by a distance varying from a quarter to ten miles. It is one hundred and twenty miles in length and from one to six miles in width, with a continuous sea breeze, clear and healthful. Its shores are rock-bound, of a fine building material, susceptible of being shaped to suit building purposes, also convertible into lime. It is known as the coquine rock, is equal to marl as a fertilizer, and inexhaustible in quantity, the bed extending from here northward to St. Augustine. From this together with the quantity of fish to be obtained from the river, there could be manufactured a fertilizer superior to very many sold in our markets. There is no sickness on Indian river, and we could see no cause for disease.

The quantity of lands on the river vary in color and productiveness. The kind most sought is the high hammock, varying in color from a dark snuff or chocolate to a light gray, the former of which is the most productive. The low hammock is of a black color, suitable for the culture of the sugar cane. As the war now pending in the island of Cuba appears continuous, and its results will prove disastrous to agriculture in that country, and tend to the demoralization of labor, the advantages which this country presents to the planter, in lands equally suitable for the culture of sugar and tobacco as those in the "Gem of Antilles," must, of course, be enhanced.

The country bordering on Indian river abounds in deer, bear, turkeys, duck and other game, which can be obtained without great difficulty. In the garden attached to our "camp," about one hundred yards distant, the track of deer made in their visits to the sweet potato beds the proceeding night might be seen in the morning by scores. Bear are plenty during the turtle season, which is about the month of June, when they visit the beach to hunt the eggs in sand.

Let me give you an idea of the facility with which a dinner can be gotten up here. On Sunday a neighbor living two miles distant, sauntered with his rifle on his shoulder from his camp to ours to spend the day, brought in a fine gobbler, to season which a boy was sent to the river to get a supply of oysters with which to make a pie and stuff the turkey. We drew a large bass from the river, and with a cast net one of the party caught three fine ducks, while a fat haunch of venison was procured from a fine buck hanging from a large live oak which shaded the camp. So you see with what facility we procured a sumptuous dinner. We had no need for sardines. Indian river challenges any stream known in its supply of fine fish of the choicest varieties. The most valued is the pompino, which is about the size and shape of the sheephead, but decidedly superior. Unlike any other fish we know of the bones of the pompino are eaten away with avidity, being of a rich juicy, grisly substance; the flesh, also, is incomparably fine. Their appearance is beautiful, having a very small scale of the color of gold and silver. Next is the cavalier, something like the pompino, but not so delicious; then comes the sheephead, mullet, bass, drum, whiting and many others.

All the tropical fruits are raised here, as there is no winter to destroy them, Indian river being in the 27th parallel of latitude. For early vegetables for a northern market this is a fine country, as all the different varieties grow well. Unlike other portions of the South, the sweet potato is planted from the seed but once, as the vines are always alive and continuously planted. They have been known to obtain great size, weighing as much as 25 lbs.

While here we visited the celebrated orange grove of Capt. Dummett. It has over two thousand bearing sweet orange trees, producing annually something like 3,000,000 of oranges. It was without exception the most beautiful sight we ever beheld. The crop of 1868 and '69 sold at the grove for $16,000. Besides this there is another large grove, owned by Major Burnam, on Burnam river, and many other smaller ones. Such is the Indian River country we have attempted to describe.

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Anecdote of O'Connell.

In wit and raillery O'Connell had but few equals. Upon one occasion he was attacked in the House of Commons by the then members of Sligo, Lincoln and Armagh, successively. Each of the members was a colonel; one was distinguished by a long flowing beard, while the other two were remarkably clean shaven. O'Connell, in his reply, made these characteristics the butt of his ready and daring wit. He said:

The attack of the honorable and gallant gentlemen somehow brought to his mind Dryden's lines upon Milton:

Three poets in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy and England did adorn.
The first in loftiness of thought surpassed,
The next in majesty; in both the last.
The force of nature could no further go;
To make a third she joined the other two.

With the permission of the House he would slightly alter these noble lines, and dedicate them to the three last speakers.

Three colonels in the three distant counties born,
Lincoln, Armagh and Sligo did adorn.
The first in matchless impudence surpassed,
The next in ignorance; in both the last.
The force of nature could no further go
To beard the first she shaved the other two.

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Is Queen Victoria to Marry Again.

A letter from Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, dated London, April 21, to the San Francisco Chronicle, says: "It is reported that Queen Victoria is about to bestow her hand on a Prince of the House of Schleswig-Holstein. A near relative of Prince Christian is mentioned as the favorite suitor. The Queen's partiality to Prince Christian is well known. Indeed, it was said that it was the hand of Her Majesty, and not her daughter, whom Prince Christian sought, and the Queen, in refusing him, bade him transfer his affections to her favorite daughter. Be it remembered that Prince Christian's years were far more suited to a union with the mother. At all events, the Queen overwhelmed the Prince with marks of distinction, and greatly excited her English subjects by conferring upon him the title of "Royal Highness," and further roused their indignation by placing him in a position of equality with the highest officers of the English army, where the English think the German Prince had no right to any footing whatever. But to return to Her Majesty's prospective marriage. We have not yet heard the name of the mysterious individual who solicits, and is, they say, likely to win the soft, white hand of Queen Victoria, but there is little doubt that England would rejoice over any event which drew her from her long and persistent seclusion.

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—A new disease among the cattle has appeared in Marion county, Iowa. It makes its first appearance in a limb of the victims, either on shoulder or thigh, and in a short time the spot attacked turns black and becomes swollen, and within a few hours mortification takes place and death follows. No other part of the animal swells or seems affected.

The Tomb of Washington—Its Neglected Condition.

A correspondent of the New York Express says that under a Congressional appropriation the home of Washington has been put in order, but complains that there is no provision made to guard against accidental fire. For this purpose a number of subscriptions have been made, and it is probable that they will soon be sufficient in amount to provide for a fire engine. The Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, Ann Pamela Cunningham, has called a meeting of vice-regents for the different States, to be held on the 30th instant, when matters of interest will be presented. It is proposed, if possible, to form a collection of all the relics of Gen. Washington, to be placed at Mount Vernon, thereby forming a museum of "that classic period in our history, the old war for independence, and the establishment of our National Government." Many valuable articles can be obtained from the immediate descendants of Gen. and Mrs. Washington, if money to purchase were to be had. The clock given to him by Frederick the Great (held at $5,000 by its present owner;) the sword also, and snuff-box, and numerous other articles, are to be bought.

These "relics" will be scattered yet more widely each year, and future generations, instead of having the pleasure of beholding, will scarcely hear of them from tradition. The naked walls of Mount Vernon need pictures suitable to the era in which it was built, and a spirited and valuable likeness of Washington on his white charger before the trenches of Yorktown, painted by Rembradnt Peale, is offered by his heirs to the Association for $5,000.

The only up stairs chamber furnished is that occupied by General Lafayette when in this country, and that has just been done by the efforts and liberality of the Vice Regent of New Jersey. Will somebody furnish another room? Will anybody give anything toward so doing? If so, let them say so, or else send their contributions to Henry Cooke, Esq., banker, Washington, who is the Treasurer of the Association.

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A Terrible Story.

The Scranton Republican tells the following story. If true, it is one of the most heart-rending things we have ever read for a long time, and strict inquiry should be made as to the exact circumstances, so that if any officer on the train is to blame, prompt and summary punishment should be meted out to him. It appears from the Republican's statement, that on Saturday evening last, a Mrs. Gaven, with three children, aged respectively seven, five, and two years, was waiting at the Pittston station, on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, for the train.

When it came, she put two little boys in a car and then returned to the station for her babe. Meanwhile the train started. The signal master signalled the conductor to stop, and the little boys screamed at being carried away from their mother. But it seems the train neither stopped nor was any care taken of the children. The mother telegraphed to put them off at Scranton. Nothing further is known of them until they were found lying on the railroad track, about two o'clock on Sunday morning. The youngest one killed and the other lying insensible, with his arm cut off close to the shoulder. The poor little wanderers had been run down by a train in a deep cut, but how or why they were off the train no one knows.

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The Fire at Pera.

Some shocking details of the late fire at Pera are published in a letter in the London Morning Post. Incidents of the most painful description (the writer says) have not been wanting. Whole families have been found, the members locked in each others' death embrace. Some few have been removed from the cellars of their houses still groaning in life, but only to expire of exposure to the air. I hear that the number of houses burnt down is computed generally at 8,000. I understand that the total amount falling due from London insurance companies is estimated at somewhat over £100,000. On the evening of the fire the Sultan rode up from his palace to the scene of disaster, but his Majesty's approach was cut off at the Taxim by the showers of sparks and the heat. In the morning his Majesty in person superintended the turning out of the troops from some large artillery barracks just beyond the Taxim, to make room for distressed families, and also ordered some 2,000 tents to be immediately pitched in the parade grounds adjoining. Here are now located some thousands of burnt-out poor people, who receive their daily rations of rice, bread, oil and meat at his Majesty's expense. The Sultan has also issued strict orders to the imauhs, or priests of Mussulman quarters, to in no way hinder the letting of houses to distressed Christians.

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A French Thief.

The other day, says a French paper, a lady went into a haber-dasher's shop, Rue Richelieu, and bought a pearl-grey silk dress. The shopman had noticed a tolerable well-dressed man standing at the door after the arrival of the lady and seeming to watch all her movements. Stepping up to the cashier's desk the lady drew a 200 franc note from her purse. At that moment the man outside rushed into the shop, gave the lady a box on the ear, and tore the note out of her hands. "I had forbiden you to buy that dress," cried he, "but I watched you, and you shall not have it." With these words he hastened away, the lady fainted, and the persons employed in the shop, supposing the intruder to be an offended husband, made no remark and let him go. When the lady recovered, the proprietor of the establishment expressed his regret at this violent scene, and pitied her for being dependent on so brutal a husband. "My husband!" cried the lady, eagerly. "Sir, that man is not my husband; I do not know him, and have never seen him." The pretended husband was a daring thief.

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—The income returns of some of the Chicago newspaper men are thus stated: A. Cowles, of the Tribune, $30,000; J. Medill, Tribune, $20,859; Wm. Bross, Tribune, $17,978; Horace White, Tribune, $13,917; W. F. Storey, Times, $38,255; H. B Chandler, Times, $11,694; A. C. Hesing, Staats Zeitung, $9,673, &c.

—A woman in Lake Village, N. H., recently gave the census enumerator her age at thirty years, and insisted upon the truth of her statement when the officer expressed surprise. Soon after, the age of her youngest son was asked for, and stated to be twenty-six, while that of her eldest son was given at twenty-eight.

GREECE.

The Ceremony of the Betrothal of a Bride.

A correspondent of the *Interior* writes from Greece:

We were watching, with great interest, the dances of the peasant girls out on the level green, and commenting upon the picturesque dresses of the maidens and men, when suddenly we perceived they were all edging their way quietly off toward a particular dwelling that stood nearer the sea. On inquiring, we learned that there was to be a betrothal that afternoon, a ceremony that, according to customs here, takes place a few days before marriage. And we were very pleasantly informed that it would not be considered at all an intrusion if we, strangers as we were, should seek to be present. Of course, we hurried on with the rest.

As we came out through the ruins, standing upon the high slope of the hill, the spectacle that suddenly flashed upon us was singularly beautiful. I never saw the water so exquisitely blue as it was looking toward the Straits of Salamis. And right between our outlook and the beach lay a half mile of rich greensward, variegated at points with brown rouks jutting through. The yellow sunlight lay almost palpitating and palpable among the grass. More than sixty or a hundred men and women, mostly maidens of the village, in holiday dresses, were thronging the path leading to the white dwelling, or or already wandering in compact little groups on the spaces around it. We lost no time in joining them, and soon reached the spot. And before long a most courteous invitation was brought us, that we should on an all enter it.

We found ourselves rising a stairway in the presence of fifty or more guests, male and female, in a long, narrow room. We were politely furnished with chairs, but the others, we observed, sat on mats around low tables ranged in two rows along the length of the apartment, the men on one side, the woman on the other. They were at the moment partaking of the feast. They brought in several plates of bread and meat, and afterwards a resinous sort of wine. It was not only palatable, but very good. And while we continued eating, the clatter of Albanian tongues filling the intervals of the courses, two indefatigable musicians, perched high on a sort of divan, played lively music, a violin, accompanied by a kind of lyre trimmed ingeniously with a quill or weed.

Before long the bride came in, and was sedately conducted to a place at the head of the company, where she remained standing. It is ungracious to say she was not handsome; but then they seem to have a most absurd custom of keeping the young woman, who is in her most interesting situation, entirely silent. She is actually not allowed to speak a word for several days, and it is not modest even to lift her eyes. Hence the attitude in which she was retained was not advantageous, and I am bound to say she looked a little demoralized among so many unchecked maidens gracing her presence. After a little, one of the young men arose from his place to bestow his bridal gift. He had two or three silver coins strung on a ribbon; he came up bashfully and tied them around her neck. Then he offered his hand, the back of which she bent to touch with her forehead, kissed it without looking up, and he retired. So they all came, each in turn, quietly but kindly leaving their coins, tying them on the first which hung dependent on her breast. She made not the slightest gesture of help, though one or two fumbled a good deal. But a most vivacions little woman at her side did the honor in her behalf, and was of essential aid whenever an awkwardness became imminent. We watched this most interesting ceremony for a while, thinking how much more sensible it is to give brides presents in cash; then I was commissioned to hear the benedictions of our party to her. Among the coins which her husband received, he no doubt discovered the Napoleons these fingers tied on; and among the various remarkable memorials this right hand will evermore bear is that of the kiss an Alabamian bride delivered, about two inches below the ring finger knuckle.

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Protect Your Eyesight.

Under the above head the New York Evening Mail prints the following semi-scientific advice:

Milton's blindness was the result of overwork and dyspepsia. One of the most eminent American divines, having for some time been compelled to forego the pleasure of reading, spent thousands of dollars in value, and lost years of time in consequence of getting up several hours before daylight and studying by artificial light. His eyes never got well.

Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of the eyesight, reading small print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never read by twilight, or moonlight, or on a very cloudy day.

Never sleep so that, on waking, the eyes shall open on the light of a window.

Do not use the eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light, or window or door.

It is best to have the light fall from above, obliquely over the left shoulder.

Too much light creates a glare and pain, and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment cease, and talk, walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be a blueish tinge, the carpet green, and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub the eyes, that moment cease using them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking up, do not forcibly open them, but apply the saliva with the finger—it is the speediest dilutent in the world—and then wash your eyes and face in warm water.

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—African monkeys have learned to catch oysters by rolling a pebble stone inside the bivalves' mouths, saving their own paws from grief, and dining at leisure.

—Happy the man who, free from care, still finds his wife content to wear the dresses she last season bought, and this year troubles him naught.

—An Iowa man tried to hug a neighbor's wife, but before he got through the lady hit him on the head with a rolling pin, and put him out of doors. The husband took a revolver and went to the man for satisfaction, but concluded to settle it by taking the villain's note for $10, which he traded off for a corn plow. The man who holds the note can't collect it, the giver of it claiming that he did not get value received.

VARIETIES.

—"Sambo, did you ever see the Catskill mountains?" "No, sah; but I've seen'em kill mice."

—They have been getting in San Francisco $1 for the first peaches, and 25 cents for the first apples of the season.

—The trustees of Washington College, Virginia, voted Mrs. R. E. Lee the President's house, and an annuity of $3000, should she survive the General.

—One of the latest notions is the birth card, resembling a wedding card, but bearing the name of the new comer and the date of his advent, with the initials of his parents.

—A witness in a murder case at Macon, Georgia, swore that he saw the murder at the distance of a hundred yards—had measured it by stepping—but could not tell the number or steps nor how many feet there are in a yard.

—Fresh beef from Texas is served up at the New Orleans hotels, being prepared therefor by the refrigerating process. It is said to keep better, and to be superier in flavor to the beef slaughtered at New Orleans.

—"Quite correct, my dear; the natives of South Africa do not require clothes to keep them warm, because they are Hottentots, don't you see? Coolies are different sort of people altogether. So are the people of Chili."

—A young married lady, residing in Baltimore, bestowed a blessing upon her husband, a day or two since, in the shape of three little responsibilities, who are reported, doing "as well as might be expected" under the "heated term."

—In Rahway, New Jersey, a call for a meeting to get up a Fourth of July celebration was signed "Many Citizens. It was responded to by one man, who moved that the meeting adjourn *sine die*, and the motion was "unanimously carried amid much enthusiasm."

—An avalanche recently fell upon a railway train on the Swiss line from Geneva to Aunumak. Three passengers were killed, and five others more or less injured. The disaster might have been much more serious had not the driver of the engine noticed the mass in motion, and put on all steam, so that only the last three carriages were struck.

—A wealthy old lady living in Brookline, Mass., called in her neighbors one day last week, and told them to take everything in the house. They went energetically to work, and before any of her friends knew it, there was not an article of furniture left. A religious mania did it; and now legal force is trying to get them back again.

—We've heard, irreverently says a Memphis paper, of people who get "religion," but religion got the negro who stole the valise of an itinerant Methodist preacher at Holy Springs. He selected it from a number of others, on account of its weight. He carried it, puffing and sweating, in a scorching sun, eight miles before he discovered it contained nothing but Bibles.

—A Chicago paper tells this story of Boston: A young lady of one of the most aristocratic families of the American Athens, went to her physician with a complaint that her ears were too large, and, under her instructions, carefully removed a delicate crescent of pink gristle about an inch and a half long from each protuberant. He sewed up the wound, and the maiden, previously all forlorn, was delighted to behold two "pretty ears," small, graceful and genteelly tight to her head.

—The principal product of Styria is iron. A tradition of long standing among the natives relates that when the barbarians from the regions north of the Danube drove the Romans from Styria, the Genius of the Mountains appeared to be the conquerors, and said: "Take your choice: will you have gold mines for a year, silver for twenty years, or iron forever!" The wise ancestors of the Styrians, who had just begun to appreciate the relative value of the precions metals, at once decided to accept iron forever.

—Some mad wag in New York prepetrated a huge practical joke, the other day, on those having claims against the Beethoven Festival Association, by putting a paragraph in a morning paper telling them to call at a certain number for their money, which they did, en masse, to be told that they must go to another number and street, where they were finally informed that they had simply been hoaxed badly. The amount of swearing and lager drinking afterward is said to have been unprecedented in the annals of German-America.

—The Boston Transcript publishes this extract from a private letter from Jean Ingelow: "You know by this time the loss we have sustained in the death of Charles Dickens. Literature seems to have lost her king, and one to whom almost all were loyal. He was the lord of laughter and of tears. The old dress in which mortals used to be presented to us by authors had grown shabby, but he dressed human nature anew, showed it to us as we had never seen it before. He made what was homely and lowly draw near, to be looked at and loved."

—The Buffalo Courier tells a story of Mrs. Jane Larkin, a native of Ireland, who, at the age of one hundred and six years, has come to this country, at the urgent request of her four sons, only to find on the day of her arrival that since the day of her sailing three of these young men have met with a violent death, and the fourth, it is feared, has shared the same fate. One of the boys was killed in an elevator at Buffalo; another on a steamboat; the third in a railroad collision, while the fourth, who left Buffalo for the West, has not been heard from.

—John Boston was arraigned in New Orleans for stealing chickens, but stoutly protested his innocence. "And you deny having taken the chickens, John? asked the court. "Hi, boss, sartin. I never tuk 'em." "But the officer says he found them in your possession." "Sar?" "You had them in your hands when arrested." "Yes, boss, but I didn't stole them." "How did you come by them?" "I borrowed 'em." "The owner says not." "Well, you see, boss, he was asleep when I went to borrow dem chickens, an' I didn't like to 'sturb him; so I jis tuk 'em, an' was gwine back the next day to tell him."

—Apropos of life insurance policies, an old pioneer said a good thing the other day. A travelling agent of one of our eastern life insurance companies had represented to him, as usual, the immense advantages accruing to the insurer; how, "by a small investment," his "family and relatives" might, in case anything happened to "him," secure quite a competence. Pathfinder mused a moment in grave silence. "Look here, mister," said he, finally, "I have lived out in this country now twenty-five years, and I have bucked agin most all the games they've started, but darn me if I want te play a game where you hev to die to beat the bank."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..........................WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..........................E. A. MYERS.
JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.
Pittsburgh, Saturday July 9, 1870.

WE have been requested by the Fayette county members to state that the Conferees of the Twenty-first (Pa) Congressional District will meet on Wednesday, July 13th.

RADICAL "INDISCRETION."

There never was a more charitably disposed class of people, particularly where the objects to inspire it are of their own kith politically, than the Radicals. For every poor pilfering wretch, whose hands have strayed into the public coffers, and been withdrawn full of ill-gotten spoil, their bowels of compassion fearfully yearn, and crocodile tears are profusely shed over the misfortune by which they have been overtaken. Not only is this species of compassion strongly exercised—the mantle of Radical charity is of sufficient dimensions to cover all such little exhibitions of human frailty.

A striking instance of this feature of Radical sympathy with the rogues of its own school, who are detected in flagrant wrong-doings, is furnished in the HOWARD investigation, which has just been completed, and the report of which will be submitted to the House for its action this week. This report—or at least that of the majority of the Committee—will entirely exonerate General HOWARD from guilty intent in doing the things he has done, but will admit several instances of "indiscretion." What a convenient term! "Indiscretion," forsooth! It is that which permits, if it does not prompt, the commission of nine-tenths of the crime which curses the land. It is that which, like the indiscret peccadilloes of the saintly HOWARD, has pervaded the halls of Congress, tempted the cupidity of the legislators and high officials of the nation, and under the shielding garb of which rascality has run riot, and pilfering become a common pastime. It was BAILEY'S "indiscretion" which induced his thieving appropriation of the public funds; and it is the same absence of moral principal which prompts the burglar's use of the fuse and the jimmy in ransacking private residences and appropriating the contents of bank-vault or shop-till. HOWARD'S "indiscretion" induced the misapplication of public funds, both in the subservance of partisan purposes and in the advancement of the interests of his personal friends. It was like "indiscretion" in KETCHUM to overstep the bounds of moral propriety in his Wall street brokerage transactions; yet there is a decided difference in the result of exposure. KETCHUM, it is true, had the appliances of wealth at his command and the influence of friends. Yet he was adjudged guilty by an impartial jury, and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary by an unprejudiced Judge. HOWARD has been more fortunate in *his* jury—has found more leniency in *his* Judges; for the political fiends into whose hands the investigation of his crime has fallen, are restrained from pronouncing righteous judgement by the fear that, in some unlooked for moment, their own "indiscretions" may be brought to light, and require the same white washing process.

But there is another jury to sit upon the series of "indiscretions" of which Radical officials have been guilty—another judge to pronounce judgment and pass sentence. The *people* have a potent voice, which will yet be heard in condemnation; and that voice, in the case of HOWARD, will sustain the report of the minority of the Committee, which claims that there is evidence to convict him of gross dereliction of duty and malfeasance in office. We anticipate some rich developments when the reports come up in the House for a hearing.

SENATOR WILSON endeavored the other day to have the income tax question reconsidered, when

Mr. Pomeroy moved to strike out the income tax sections. Rejected by a tie vote, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Carpenter, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Fenton, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton (Md.), Harris, Johnston, Kellogg, McCreery, McDonald, Pomeroy, Revels, Robertson, Saulsbury, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers and Wilson—26.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Chandler, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds Hamilton, (Texas) Hamlin, Harland, Howe, Howell, Morrill, (Vt.) Morton, Nye, Patterson, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Warner, Wiley and Williams—26.

The Democrats all voted to strike out.

IN the next campaign the Democracy will not fail to make effective use of the action of Congress on the income tax; and if they carry districts which have hitherto been ours by pledging themselves to a repeal of this most oppressive and hateful law, we trust certain Republican Senators and Representatives are prepared to face the responsibility.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Just as sure as you are born will the Democracy use it, and just as certainly will the Republican rule end.

CAPITAL AND LABOR—THE CHINESE AND THE CRISPINS.

Labor and capital, though naturally twin brothers, are at war with each other more than half the time. Some times it is the fault of one and some times the fault of the other, but it generally so happens that capital, feeling its strength and exuberant and exultant over its power, or prompted by more sinister motives, seeks to oppress labor and make it subject to arbitrary as well as whimsical rules.

The misnamed seditions of the GRACCHI in Rome is an example of this. Capital succeeded in stamping the advocacy of the people's cause as a sedition, and so handing it down through all history, when in fact, instead of it being a faction of malcontents, seeking to war upon stable government and law, it was the money bags of the Roman nabobs at war against the dearest rights of the people, and trampling down every safeguard of liberty.

We, as a people, are liable to meet with the dangers that have befallen other nations, especially those whose governments were of a liberal character. Just now we are threatened with one of the most dangerous oppressions of labor and laboring interests known in our political history. For more than a year Democratic journals have been speaking in words of warning against the introduction of Chinese coolie labor into this country. Many men believed it to be a mere fallacy that such a thing would ever be attempted in earnest. Now, it is not speculative but actual, and what makes it still more threatening is the fact that the Radical press of the country almost unanimously favors the introduction of the cheap and degraded coolie labor to take the place of our own white citizens, native and adopted.

As has always been the case, it falls to the Democratic party to champion the people's cause. The Democratic party is proud to be known as the white man's party. The phrase is of no ordinary import and significance in this country. The mongrel governments that disgrace all that part of the western hemisphere lying between the northern limits of Mexico and the Strait of Magellan, are signal lights of danger to every thoughtful politician, and every lover of elevated and civilized and Christian government. We cannot afford to raise the floodgates that will whelm a whole nation and culminate in final misery, for the simple purpose of gratifying the inordinate greed of a few money getters, who look only to their own selfish interests. It is the mission of the Democratic party to resist this proposed aggression, and save posterity from the humiliating position of being citizens of a half civilized nation, in which greed and ignorance and vice and anarchy will be the leading features.

The introduction of Chinese labor into the workshops of Massachusetts is significant. That is the heart of the high protective tariff ring, where the moneyed lords of the loom and the manufactory, rolling in wealth and affluence, still ask Congress to pile on the protection, so that they may still further augment their enormous dividends. But do they ask any protection for labor? Far otherwise. While Congress can protect capital and does protect it to the fullest limit, labor is left to shift for itself as best it can. Could not the moneyed manufactures of New England or Pennsylvania or elsewhere, with their millions, better withstand the competition of the wares and fabrics of foreign countries, than can their operatives with their dependent families compete with the cheap—and practically slave labor of Asia, with which the whole country will be speedily inundated, unless the warnings of the Democratic press are heeded? At present the shoemakers of Massachusetts feel the evil of this new element. This is only the beginning of the operations of a well and carefully laid scheme to cheapen, degrade and oppress labor, which, unless checked and rebuked at once, will spread like a contagious disease throughout the country, until here in Pittsburgh, as well as elsewhere, the thousands of laborers in our great manufactories will find that the bread which belongs of right to their families, consumed by Oriental barbarians, who existing and subsisting in a dehumanized manner, can only too successfully compete with the Anglo-Saxon race.

THE Republican wise men and organs predicted an entire failure on the part of the Reformers. The greatest jubilation prevailed on Wednesday morning among the "ringers." They said there would not be a corporals guard, and that there would be no ticket nominated. Everything has changed—the gentlemen named are highly respectable and deserving. They are of the old stock, and not one of them ever voted a Democratic ticket, which is more than some of those who oppose them can say. We have no interest in the fight. We can only repeat the hymn we learned as a tender urchin—"Your little hands were never made to tear each others eyes."

THE CONVENTION.

The "True Republican" Convention, so-called, assembled yesterday at the Court House, and proceeded to transact the business laid down for the day. On our outside pages this morning we publish a full report of the proceedings, the resolutions passed and ticket nominated.

The Convention was alike respectable in numbers and the character of the men composing it, and against the ticket there can certainly be urged no personal objection. The men composing it are well known, respectable and respected citizens, and will lend strength to the new organization—strength which may possibly be under-estimated by the "Regular" wing of the party.

To the election of that ticket we stand opposed upon the highest plane of political principles, and shall labor for its defeat as zealously as we shall labor for the defeat of the ticket to be put in nomination by the other wing of the party in its forthcoming Convention, and as zealously as we have labored for the defeat of the Radical organization in times past. The Democracy can have no sympathy with either wing of the party in this scramble for the loaves and fishes. It stands divided, not upon any ground of principle, but has fallen asunder in consequence of its overweening love of office, the tyranny of its ring masters, who were determined to rule the roast, and finally in consequence of the absence of principles, which always give strength to political bodies.

Of the *personnel* of the second Radical ticket that will be placed in nomination, no one can as yet determine; it will certainly possess no more, and may possibly have no less merit than the one nominated yesterday. It will be the duty of the Democratic party, to use all honorable means to defeat both of them, for to sympathize with one as against the other, would simply be to jump out of the frying pan into the fire.

Hence we call upon our Democratic friends to stand aloof from both factions, and allow them to quarrel and fight out their own battles in their own way. Democratic principles, are too sacred to be sacrificed upon any foreign shrine, much less one that is the theater of wrangling factions. The party lash will no doubt be potent enough to drive the refractory members back into line. But this still remains for future developement.

THE appalling corruption and incapacity of the party in power is the principal subject of daily comment in that party's own most prominent organs. It has never before occurred in the political history of this or any other country, we believe, that leading partisans, retaining full communion with their political church, have found themselves unable to speak a word in its defense, and in sheer desperation at the hopelessness of all attempts at reformation, have united in the fiercest denunciations of the opposing party. But so utterly reckless and rapacious have the controlling spirits of Radicalism now become, that we can scarcely open a decent journal of that political faith without finding in its columns evidence sufficient to condemn the party at the bar of any unprejudiced court. We have grown so familiar with experiences of this kind, that when we find in the Chicago *Tribune* a declaration that "about the worst governed portion of the civilized world at present is the State of North Carolina," and remember that the entire machinery of the State Government is made up of ultra Radical material, we feel no surprise at the source from which the condemnation comes. Indeed, it would seem that the country is about to witness something like a repetition of that Providential intervention which once set the pagan besiegers of the Hebrew capital to destroying each other; and that all that the Democracy have to do is to "stand and see the glory of the Lord" manifested in the annihilation of their foes.

THERE is, indeed, much that is cheering to the hard-working masses, in the prospects of a glorious harvest throughout the country—surpassing that of almost any former year, and still further evidencing the vast capacity of this vast and magnificent domain of ours. From different sections we cull the following relative to these cheering promises:

Accounts from the north-west are showing a much better prospect for the crops than would have been expected a few weeks ago. The drouth in Wisconsin was confined within narrow limits, and to portions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and part of Michigan. Wisconsin, the south, the north-west and the greater part of the interior seem to have had sufficient rains. So, too, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and the near Territories appear to have been favored with seasonable and growing weather. In Kansas the wheat crop is being harvested; a large amount was planted, and the Leavenworth *Times* says there will be an abundance. The berry is well filled, and the wheat clear and fine. Corn is doing well in that vicinity, and the farmers are looking for the largest and best crop they ever had. All crops, in fact, are reported doing well. A hundred thousand emigrants are said to have arrived there since March.

In Virginia there is a fine wheat crop—excellent both as to yield and quality, and some farmers say there has not been such a wheat crop for many years. The oat crop is also unusually fine. In Tennessee the reports vary according to locality. In east Tennessee they are harvesting, and notwithstanding the unfavorably *wet* weather, "the yield bids fair to surpass in quantity and quality any that has preceded it." In the counties around Chattanooga the crops have been somewhat damaged. The California wheat crop is variously estimated from as full a yield as last year to twenty per cent. below. In this State and Maryland, as well as in Ohio and elsewhere in the west, the prospects are equally promising. In the western part of this State the wheat crop is reported as somewhat injured in many places by the rains; the hay crop is unusually heavy, the corn crop looks well, but the fruit will be below the average.

ILLINOIS voted on the adoption of the new State Constitution on Saturday, and the returns indicate that the Constitution as a whole, and the eight separate propositions, including the celebrated "minority representation clause," have been carried by a large majority. In the judicial elections, as far as heard from, Independent candidates have beaten the regular Republicans. The following are among the prominent provisions of the new Constitution:

No person convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime shall be eligible to any office of profit or trust in the State. Members of the Legislature are required to swear that they have not paid any bribe to secure their election, and that they will not receive any gift or bribe for any vote or influence they may give or withhold for any official act which they may perform.

Legislative and Senatorial districts are to be apportioned according to the number of inhabitants and all counties having three fifths of a ratio will be entitled to at least one representative.

No appropriation shall be made in any private law, and appropriation bills shall contain no other provision. No money shall be drawn from the State Treasury except in pursuance of law, and when appropriated for any specific object shall not be diverted.

The Legislature shall not release or extinguish the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or individual in the State.

The Legislature shall not grant or authorize additional compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent or contractor after service has been rendered or a contract made.

The State shall not loan its credit, nor in any manner become responsible for the debts or liabilities of corporations or individuals.

No law shall be passed extending the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

Two-thirds of all the members elected are required to pass a law over the veto of the Governor. Under the present constitution a majority only is required.

The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges instead of three, as at present.

The Legislature shall have no power to discharge persons or property from a proportionate share of taxes, nor commute such taxes in any form.

County authorities shall never assess taxes, the aggregate of which shall exceed seventy-five cents per $100 valuation, unless authorized to do so by a vote of the people of the county.

Railroad companies are required to keep an office for the transfer of stock and make such report to the Legislature as it may require. They shall not consolidate with competing lines. A majority of the directors must reside in the State. The Legislature will fix maximum rates of charges for all the railroads within the State. A section forbidding municipal subscriptions to railroads was submitted separately.

The Bill of Rights provides that no person shall be denied any civil or political rights on account of his religious opinions. Grand juries may be abolished by law. No irrevocable grant or special privileges shall ever be made by the Legislature.

GEN MCCLELLAN'S letter to the Tammany celebration on the Fourth of July is as follows:

ORANGE, N. J., July 1, 1870.

Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, Grand Sachem:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation with which you have honored me, to meet with the Tammany Society for the purpose of celebrating the coming Fourth of July.

I regret that I must be absent from the city on that day, and that I will subsequently be unable to avail myself of your very kind invitation.

Will you allow me to take advantage of this opportunity to renew the expression of my ardent wishes for and firm belief in the success of the Democratic party. I am confident that the counsels of its leaders will be so wise, disinterested, and patriotic as to insure to the great majority of the States of the Union triumphs equally decisive with those recently attained in the Empire State.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

A NEW YORK Radical paper in a review of the prospects of the Democracy electing a majority of the members of the next House of Representatives, thus concludes:

At all events, and without going into further details, it is evident that the hopes of the Democracy for obtaining a majority of the next House of Representatives rest on a pretty solid foundation.

THE N. Y. *Times* admits that "the South, as a whole, is as peaceful as the most ardent friend of reconstruction could desire," and says a great mistake will be made if "any disposition be shown at Washington to interpose Federal authority unnecessarily or to reopen questions which the country considers settled."

IN regard to the late election in Oregon, the Portland *Herald* (Democratic) says: "In view of the immence agencies which co-operated against the Democratic party of Oregon at the late election, we deem the triumph achieved by that party one of the grandest victories recorded in the history of our State politics."

Building the Coffin of the Republican Party.

The Senate on Friday evening determined to perpetuate the income tax. With a comical naivete, Senator WILSON of Massachusetts proposed that the tax should last until 1872, and his proposition was adopted. We can tell the Senator and his associates that if this tax remains in the bill when it is finally passed and signed by the President, the election of 1872 will most decidedly put it out of their power to continue it any longer.—*N. Y. Sun.*

What Is the Necessity for so Much Taxation?

For the year ending the 30th of April, 1870, the following sums were collected by the Federal Government from our tax-ridden people:

From Customs	$170,000,000
From Internal Revenue, viz:	
Spirits	52,863,617
Tobacco	30,428,517
Fermented liquors	6,122,677
Banks and bankers	4,168,861
Gross receipts	6,781,588
Sales	8,778,242
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	9,418,568
Income, including salaries	38,512,334
Legacies	1,635,648
Successions	1,372,852
Schedule A	893,333
Passports	24,999
Gas	2,297,607
Miscellaneous	607,014
Penalties	636,867
Stamps	35,718,223
Total	$350,260,947

The custom duties were in gold. Reduced to legal tenders, at the price of gold for the last year, they are brought up to $200,000,000. The whole revenue, therefore, is $380,000,000. The interest on the debt is say $140,000,000, on the greenback standard. The expenses of the Government should not exceed $100,000,000. Total, $240,000,000. Why, then, go on and raise $380,000,000, or even $300,000,000, in taxes? The custom-house duties, with the internal taxes on spirits and tobacco, are amply sufficient. By taxing the bonds as other property is taxed, and by dispensing with the national bank currency, substituting greenbacks in its stead, we could get along easily enough, and also have tea, coffee, sugar, salt and coal upon the free list. Will not the people insist at the coming election that this shall be done?—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

More About Gen. Lee's Opposition to Receiving Gifts.

A Lexington correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says:

It is generally known that General Lee has always refused to receive gratuities of any kind—that just as during the war he refused to receive a house from the city of Richmond, and nobly said to the Council, "If you have benefactions to bestow, give them to my private soldiers, who are more needy and more deserving than myself," so since the war, though robbed of his patrimony, he has steadfastly refused to receive presents that have been offered him. His conduct in this respect has been very strikingly like that of Washington.

The Board of Trustees of the college have found it, therefore, very difficult to make such provisions for General Lee as they have felt due alike to him, themselves and the public. He has declined to receive such salary as the Board thought he ought to have, and they have been puzzled to know what to do.

During his absence they had a meeting, at which they settled upon Mrs. Lee for life the house in which the General now lives and an annuity of $3,000.

At their recent meeting the Board received a letter from General Lee in which (on behalf of Mrs. Lee) he very respectfully but firmly declines the proffer.

After a full consideration of the matter the Board have, as delicately as possible decided that they must adhere to their original action—that they cannot suffer the risk of any contingency in which the family of our loved and honored chieftain might suffer. They insist that this is not a "gratuity," but the payment of a very small part of the debt which the college, the State, and the country at large owe to the distinguished patriot who has devoted himself so easnestly and so successfully to the education of the youth of the land.

The Board have also elected a private secretary to the General, with a view of relieving him of the burden of letter writing and other work which has been pressing him down. He gets all sorts of letters from all sorts of people—many of them evidently written simply to get his autograph; and it is designed to put a stop to this as far as possible.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Independence day passed pleasantly and with decorum in this city and vicinity. The weather was delightful, and the military display was more than usually fine. The fireworks were a success, and the parks were enchantingly cool and inviting. There were some affrays and drunkenness incident to a holiday, but upon the whole, the city was remarkably orderly. The day was celebrated in the customary manner in the public institutions.

The Democratic celebration of the Fourth at Tammany Hall was one of the great events of the day. The large hall was filled to the utmost with an audience of Democrats. Grand Sachem Tweed made the opening address, and was followed by Hon. Eugene Casserly, Senator from California, the orator of the day, An original ode was recited by John G. Saxe, and Hon. S. S. Cox delivered a speech. Governor Hoffman was not present, but sent a letter. Letters were also received and read from other distinguished Democrats, including General McClellan.

In Brooklyn there was no public demonstration beyond the decoration of public and private buildings with flags, and the display of fireworks at Fort Green.

WOODSTOCK, CONN., July 5.—The significant feature of the celebration yesterday, at Woodstock, was the little passage at arms between General Butler and General Hawley on the Chinese question. General Butler made his promised pronunciamento against the Chinese, declaring controlled and unpaid labor incompatible with a Republican Government. General Hawley replied, saying it will not work to lock the doors of the United States. We must counteract any evil that may threaten us by our living examples of good. He would not dare to lock the gates of America against suffering work. Butler attempted to reply, but was stopped off by the music.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The Fourth of July celebration was entered into with more spirit than ever before, and yet without an accident of any importance. The opening ceremonies at Eden Park were the feature of the forenoon.

The base ball game in the afternoon and the liberal public display of fire works at the several places in the evening. The game was between the Forrest City and and the Cincinnatis, it was the second of a series ever played before as large an assemblage as was ever witnessed at the grounds, and resulted in a victory for the Red Stockings of twenty-four to seven for the Forest City.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Fourth passed off with remarkable freedom from fatalities, none yet being reported. Numerous small accidents accurred.

Wise, the balloonist, made a successful ascension last evening from Lake Shore, in the presence of a large multitude. The balloon floated off toward the southwest, and probably alighted on the open prairie.

The Fire Department was constantly on the run. Fourteen alarms were sounded during the day. The total damage was small, not exceeding four thousand dollars. The free use of fireworks was the cause of several fires.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

SENATE.

The Funding Bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ROSS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a resolution for the removal of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina to the Indian Territory. It provides for the payment of fifty-three dollars to each Indian, with interest thereon, as stipulated in the treaty of 1835.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a material amendment to the fortification bill.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, a resolution inquiring into the removal of Collector Casey, of New Orleans, and the management of the custom house there since 1865, was adopted.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 5.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the bill granting land to the State of Minnesota to aid in the improvement of the harbor of Duluth. Passed.

Mr. THURMAN from the Finance Committee reported back the funding bill and moved that the Senate disagree to the House amendments and appoint a Committee of Conference. Motion agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN also reported without amendment the House bill to declare the construction of section 55, of the National Currency Act approved June 18, 1864. The object of the bill being to clear up the ambiguity of the law.

Mr. Fenton introduced a bill to incorporate the Tehuantepec Railway and Ship Canal Company with a capital of thirty-five million dollars and with power to acquire from the Mexican Government all franchises and privileges it may grant. Referred.

The tax bill was proceeded with, the question being upon Mr. Trumbull's amendment authorizing the transportation of goods in bond from a port of entry to a port of delivery in a city of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

By general consent Messrs. Chandler and Morrill, of Vermont, who are specially hostile to the bill, were given half an hour each to address the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD spoke against Mr. Trumbull's amendment, and Mr. Scott in its favor.

The amendment by Mr. Chandler was adopted to allow transportation to any city of one hundred thousand inhabitants which is a port of entry.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that this would include the cities of Portland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Louisville and Charleston.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment, as amended, was rejected by a vote of 25 to 27.

Mr. EDMUNDS replying to the remarks by Mr. Trumbull that the amendment had been defeated through Eastern selfishness in denying to the merchants of the interior equal advantages with those of New York, said he had voted against it as a premium on dishonesty.

Mr. TRUMBULL denied that the measure was liable to any such objection, and argued that its only object was to place the merchants of the country on an equal footing, so that those of the West might no longer be tributary to New York.

Mr. SHERMAN proposed to give the Senators who had manifested so much concern in regard to frauds on the revenue an opportunity to show their sincerity. He therefore offered a new section repealing all laws allowing merchandize to be transported through the United States without the payment of duty.

After discussion it was withdrawn.

Mr. SCHURZ moved as an amendment to the House bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases.

Messrs. Bayard, Conkling and Edmunds maintained the section confining the privileges of the bill to certain ports to the exclusion of others was obnoxious to the constitutional prohibition that no preference be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. Recess.

HOUSE.

No session of this body was held on the Fourth. Yesterday the Conference Committee made a report on the bill granting the right of way over public lands in California to ditch and canal owners. Agreed to.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, from the Select Committee on Postal Telegraph, made a report in favor of the advocacy of the bill, and moved it be printed for consideration next December. So ordered.

Mr. PALMER presented the minority report accompanied by a bill to establish a postal telegraph system to incorporate a postal telegraph company.

The Kentucky contested election case of Barnes vs. Adams, was discussed for three hours and the seat awarded to Adams, the sitting member, without division. Five thousand dollars were voted for the expenses of the contestant,

Mr. BENJAMIN, for the committee on pensions reported a bill to pay the arrears of pensions to some hundred persons named thereon who had not made application within the time required by law. Passed.

The Virginia contested election matter of Tucker vs. Booke, was discussed two hours and tabled—99 to 24.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

SENATE.

The bill for the relief of the United States and Brazil Steam Navigation Company passed.

Mr. McCREERY asked the unanimous consent to take up the bill for the relief of seventy-five Kentuckians from political disabilities.

Mr. DRAKE objected because the bill contained the names of persons who persisted in holding office in defiance of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition for the incorporation of the colored people of Memphis under the name of the American Lincoln Association. Also a bill to incorporate the United States freehold land and immigration, and to confirm certain proceedings in the Territory of Colorado.

The House river and harbor appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. CHANDLER, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, stated that many meritorious amendments had been suggested, but the Committee had reported back the House bill without amendment. He hoped the Senate would stand by the Committee's amendments. Adopted.

It appropriates $75,000 for the removal of obstructions in Town creek, near Charlestown; $100,000 for the improvement of the channel at the mouth of Cape Fear river; $42,900 for the Patapsco river; $12,000 for the Susquehanna river; $7,500 for the Bayou Teche, Louisiana; $50,000 for the Long Bridge at Washington.

The other amendments were rejected, viz: $200,0000 for the James river and $100,000 for Wilmington, California.

An amendment was made by Mr. SCOTT for the appointment by the Secretary of War of three engineers to examine the bridges now erected and in process of erection across the Ohio river and to report at the next session whether such bridges do, or will, interfere with the free navigation of said river, also the extent of the span required to prevent obstruction to navigation.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in a Committee of the whole were agreed to.

HOUSE.

Mr. CESSNA, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Indiana contested election case of Reid vs. Julian, that Mr. Julian, the sitting member, was duly elected, and entitled to retain his seat, and that Mr. Reid should be paid the expenses incurred by him.

Mr. RANDALL presented the minority report taking opposite views.

Mr. CESSNA gave notice that he would call up the matter for action next Tuesday.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill repealing the Act of June 12, 1866, which confirmed the grant of certain lands to Joseph E. Domingues, in California. He made a brief statement of the facts in the case. The bill passed without opposition.

Mr. JULIAN also reported a bill defining swamps and over flowed lands.

Mr. SARGENT offered an amendment providing that the bill be not construed as as repealing any provision of the act of July, 1866, to quit the land title in California, or as abrogating any of the rights confirmed thereby.

Mr. JULIAN explained the necessity of the bill, and informed the House that the prsctice under the swamp land act has been to have the lands surveyed after a freshet, and that in this way millions of acres have gone into the clutches of the State authorities, and have been dealt out to speculators in great bodies without adherence to any rule or definition that would protect the rights of the United States. Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana thus got 28,000,000 of acres, mostly dry land. California was in the same predicament. There were yet several millions of acres remaining not confirmed as swamp titles, the titles to which still remained in the United States, and it was the object of the bill to save this land. He characterized the way in which the swamp land act had been carried out, as a huge and frightful conspiracy against civilization and the rights of the people.

Mr. JOHSON described the bill itself as a monstrous attempt at robbery.

The bill was further opposed by Messrs. Conger, Rogers and Allison.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to table it. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN the bill was postponed till the third Wednesday in December.

Mr. WINANS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to cede to the State of Ohio the unsold lands in the Virginia military district in Ohio. After explanations by Messrs. Winans and Wilson, the Ohio bill passed.

Mr. WINANS reported a bill relinquishing to the corporation of Fremont, Ohio, a certain parcel of ground in Fremont county. Passed.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported several bills, carrying into effect the decrees of certain courts in the cases of English vessels illegally seized by United States cruisers. Passed.

During the reading of the bills Mr BUTLER, of Massachusetts, expressed his unwillingness to vote for them, while within the last week six American fishing vessels had been captured by British war vessels and carried into Canadian ports.

Mr. CALKIN also declared himself opposed to the payment of the claims until indemnity was given by the British Government for damages done by the Alabama.

Mr. DAWES stated that the rule which governed the Committee in the cases was that the American Government should do right itself and thus be stronger in its demands on other goverusments to do right. He should be sorry to follow the example of the British government.

Mr. MAYNARD asked Mr. Dawes whether he did not seriously think it proper to let these claims be deferred and come in as a credit to the large claims of the United States against the British Government.

Mr. DAWES replied he not only did not think well of such a proposition, but he thought that in the face of the negotiations put by the United States Government, on the high ground of justice, it would be suicide and the hight of folly for the United States to say, "We will do the same to you that you have done to us." He should be ashamed, were he negotiator, to be backed up by retaliation of that kind. It would be unworthy of a great nation to undertake to enforce its claims upon another government by any such small method of retaliation. He also stated that the aggregate amount appropriated in these bills was $685,881, with interest.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the public debt since the organization of the Government. Adopted.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill relatin to monies paid into the United States Courts. Recommitted.

Also a bill authorizing G. W. Dick, of Butler county, Ohio, to import from Scotland, free of duty, a common road steam locomotive for experimental purposes. Passed.

Also a bill to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the pay of Inspectors of customs. Passed.

Mr. BANKS, from the Foreign Committee, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of Baron Preutz, of the Netherlands, to reissue to him four one thousand dollar bonds Passed.

The motion to consider the vote on Saturday in the Louisiana contested election case was tabled—96 to 77, and the oath of office administered, to Mr. Darrell. Four thousand dollars were voted Mr. Bailey for expenses as well as two thousand dollars to Mr. Tucker, the contestant of Mr. Booker's seat from Virginia.

The case of Pat. Woods who assaulted Representative Porter was discussed without action until 5:30 when the House adjourned.

THE GREAT RACE.

The Lee Beats the Natchez

The Fastest Time on Record.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The steamer Robt. E. Lee arrived at 11:25 A. M.; three days, eighteen hours and fourteen minutes from New Orleans, beating the Natchez's time on her last trip, three hours forty-four minutes, and the James M. White's famous time, four hours fifty-five minutes. The Natchez was detained by the heavy fog below Grand Tower, one hundred and twenty-five miles below here, and didn't pass that point until 8:30 A. M.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Following is the time the steamer "Robert E. Lee" made to the principal points on her trip from New Orleans, as taken from the steamer's log: Donaldsville, four hours and fifty minutes; Baton Rouge, eight hours and twenty-five minutes; Red River, twelve hours and fifty-six minutes; Natchez, seventeen hours and eleven minutes; Grand Gulf, twenty-two hours and six minutes; Vicksburg, one day and thirty-eight minutes; Lake Providence, one day, five hours and forty-seven minutes; White River, one day, sixteen hours and fifty-six minutes; Helena, one day, twenty-three hours and twenty-five minutes; Memphis, two days, six hours and nine minutes; New Madrid, two days, nineteen hours and fifty minutes; Cairo, three days and one hour; St. Louis, three days, eighteen hours and thirty minutes.

The trip was an ovation from first to last along the river. Thousands flocked even from many miles in the interior to see the racers pass, and bonfires, cannons, pistols, and everything that could shoot were brought into requisition to give vent to their feelings on the occasion. The crowd at the levee here was immense. The bank of the river was lined with people from Carondolet to above the city a distance of six miles, and the windows and house tops along the city front were filled with enthusiastic spectators. No similar event ever caused such excitement or brought out such crowds. A million dollars probably changed hands on the result of this race. The Natchez is detained by a dense fog below Grand Tower, and had not arrived at six P. M.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Capt. Leathers, of the steamer Natchez, claims that by deducting six hours laid up by the fog between here and Cairo, and thirty-six minutes lost in repairing a pump below Helena, the Natchez beat the Lee's time some twenty minutes. A banquet to both Captains will be given at the Southern Hotel to-night.

NEW YORK.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1870

THE NATURALIZATION BILL.

The Senate spent the day yesterday upon the Naturalization Bill, remaining in session from eleven o'clock in the morning until a quarter past five in the afternoon, when a recess was taken until evening. The debate was exceedingly sharp and interesting, but no votes were taken except on motions to adjourn. Mr. Conkling made an effort to get rid of the perplexing question of Chinese naturalization, so as to have a vote upon the simple bill which came from the committee, but Sumner ostentatiously barred the way. So he was criticised somewhat severely for imperiling, by his self-will, a measure of such importance. Sumner replied in a speech of some length, treating largely of himself and his record, characterizing Mr. Conkling's course as mean and groveling, and accusing Stewart, whose views upon the Chinese question had excited his wrath of denying the faith and comparing him to Simon Peter, the familiar history of whose recreancy he recited at length from the Bible. Stewart replied briefly but sturdily, and the status and rights of the Celestials were discussed by Williams, Schurz, Carpenter, Corbett, Wilson and Trumbull, the afternoon closing with another sharp passage between Senators Conkling and Sumner. Much bitterness has been excited by the discussion and the Chinese question was carried from the Senate Chamber into the street when recess was taken. At the evening session the Senate passed the Naturalization bill after reconsidering and registering Mr. Sumner's amendment striking out the word white, but adopted Mr. Warner's amendment giving a vote to the African.

THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS

And elsewhere are making preparations for starting a party paper against September. A large amount of capital has been contributed.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

The name of James C. Hopkins, nominated as Judge of the new Judicial District in Wisconsin was withdrawn by the President. Hon. O. Cole, Judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, will probably be appointed.

DEMOCRATIC RESIDENT COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Committee, yesterday, the following Democratic Resident Committee were appointed: Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Pennsylvania, Chairman, Hon. Henry W. Slocum, New York; Hon. Henry Stone, Maryland; Richard T. Merrick, Washington City; Gen. S. L. Jeffries, Maryland; Thos. M. Smith, Washington City, and Arthur St. Clair, Denver, Colorado. It was ordered that all communications be addressed to Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Washington.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee, which has been investigating the charges against General Howard, having closed the investigation, are now preparing a report to be made this week. It will be exculpatory of that officer as far as he is individually concerned. Representative Rogers will present the views of the minority strongly in condemnation of General Howard.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLES.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

MADRID, July 4.—General Prim is charged with having offered the Spanish crown to Leopold, Prince of Hohenzollern, without the authority or sanction of the Cortes. The deputation charged with duly inviting Prince Leopold to the throne of Spain have not yet returned to the city. The Spanish Cabinet will meet to-morrow to discuse the introduction of the Prince of Hohenzollern or Sig. Maringen as King of Spain.

INFALIBILITY.

ROME, July 4.—The ultramontane Bishops have petitioned his Holiness, the Pope to close the discussion of the dogma of infalibility, the Council having approved the preamble and the first two chapters of the *Schema*. It is therefore very proba- that the discussion will be closed at once, and the dogma of infalibility be promulgated immediately thereafter.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

ROME, July 5.—The Ecumenical Council members have closed their discussion on the fourth chapter of the scheme of infallibility. The remaining bishops have demanded the right to speak.

WAR AND RUMORS OF WAR.

PARIS, July 6.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day the Duke of Grammont said it was true that General Prim had offered the throne of Spain to the Prince of Hohenzollern, who had accepted it, but the people of Spain had not pronounced on the transaction, and France had yet to know the details of affairs, which has been conducted in secrecy. The French government would persist in its policy of neutrality, but under no pretext would it permit the German powers to place one of its princes on the throne of Charles the Fifth. He hoped, however, that prudence in Germany and wisdom in Spain would avert extremities. The Paris journals unanimously oppose the project of Gen. Prim.

CORTES TO CONVENE.

MADRID, July 6.—It is positively asserted that the Council of Ministers has decided to convoke the Cortes for the 20th of July.

THE DOGMA OF INFALLIBILITY.

BRUSSELS, July 6.—Advices received here render it certain that no proclamation of the dogma of infallibility will be issued before the 10th inst. Several sittings are yet required for taking the votes on the separate chapters of the schema.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

A correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, at Rome, says that the proceedings of the Ecumenical Council are all dictated by Father Becks, General of the Jesuit Order, known as "The Black Pope." He adds that the Jesuits, apprehending the expulsion of their order from Germany, postpone the execution of their more ambitious projects to safer times.

A DEMOCRATIC COURT DRESS.

LONDON, Suly 6.—E. J. Morris, American Minister, attended the festivities in Constantinople on the anniversary of the occasion of the Sultan's birthday. He wore a black dress suit, in accordance with the recommendation of this Government. The circumstance excited much comment.

A CRY FOR WAR.

PARIS, July 6.—*Le Pays*, the Imperialists' organ, publishes a violent article crying out for war. France, it declares, has its recent diplomatic defeats as well as Waterloo to avenge, and Frenchmen are ready to take the same road to Jena and Berlin which their fathers took.

The French journals call attention to the fact that a German fleet is now cruising in the Mediterranean. The Berlin press had represented it was simply on an excursion, but now the fact appears portentious to French interests.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Morning Post* has a a telegram dated at Tientsin, June 25th, giving the particulars of a terrible massacre of Christians by the natives at Pekin, on the 21st of that month. The Count De Rochecfouart, the French Secretary of Legation, and number of priests and Sisters of Mercy were ruthlessly slaughtered. The cathedral was also burned, and a number of Russians were killed.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

MADRID, July 6.—The Madrid Government will not proclaim Prince Charles of Hohenzollern King, unless elected by a majority of the Cortes.

PARIS, Ju'y 6.—The *Constitutionel* today says: "We learn that the Government would consider the Spanish enthronement of the Prince of Hohenzollern as a check and menace to France. Under these circumstances the Government has decided to energetically oppose the entire project."

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, July 6.—Afternoon.—Consols, for money, 92½; for account, 92⅝. American securities are quiet; '62, 90⅝; 10-40s, 88⅞; '65, 90⅝; '67, 89⅞. Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 114½; Atlantic & Great Western, 27½. Stocks quiet.

PARIS, July 5.—Bourse declining at 70f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Cotton firm; middling uplands at 9⅜a10d; Orleans, 10a10¼d; sales of 12,000 for week. Breadstuffs—California white wheat, 10s 4da10s 11d; red western No 2, 8s 7d; winter 9s 7da 9s 8d. Western flour, 24s. Corn—No 2 mixed, 39s 6d. Oats, 2s 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 37s 6d. Provisions—Pork, 10s 6d. Beef, 11s. Lard quiet at 71s. Cheese, 65s. Bacon—56s for Cumberland; 62s for short rib. Common mess 5s 3d. Spirits of petroleum 1s. Refined, 1s 7d. Tallow, 43d 9s. Turpentine, 29d.

LONDON, July 5.—Tallow, 45s.

ANTWERP, July 5.—Petroleum closed firm.

HAVRE, July 5.—Cotton opened flat at 115f.

FRANKFORT, July 5.—Bonds opend heavy, 96d.

MINORITY EPRESENTATION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—A meeting of delegates from the counties in Pennsylvania where Republicans are in the minority was held yesterday, and a resolution adopted recommending the Republican State Convention of delegates from the minority counties and districts ot procure legislation favorable to minority representation.

The Independent Convention!

Frew and Brunot for Congress.

A FULL TICKET NOMINATED

What Was Said and What Was Done—The "Regulars" Crowd the Lobbies and Try to Create Confusion, but are Outflanked—They Protest, and Finally Try to Conciliate, but all to No Purpose—The Convention Proceeds With its Work and Puts a Full Ticket in the Field.

ASSEMBLING OF THE CONVENTION.

The first striking political event of the campaign, so far as Allegheny county politics are concerned culminated yesterday in the formal proceedings of the "True Republican Convention," in pursuance of the numerously signed call which was published in the papers some weeks since.

Shortly after nine o'clock the crowd began to assemble in the rotunda of the Court House and in the District Court Room, where it had been arranged that the Convention would be held. Delegates from the city and country districts assembled inside the railing of the bar, while the lobbies were crowded by an excited and feverish crowd, composed mainly of the Court House rats, and the "Regular" wire-pullers and managers.

BLUE NOSES.

As the delegates began to crowd into the bar, preparatory to an organization, the managers of the "regular" wing grew more and more uneasy, and

Grumbled, and murmured, and sputtered;
Charged into the bar and out again;
Buttonholed the rural men,
And fearful threats uttered.
Speaking of things they could tell,
Wishing that the Convention
Was in—well—
They felt that they had blundered.

Purviance in front of them,
Hilands in the rear of them,
Looked so excessively bored
That everybody wondered
What Fleming would do,
And what Dennison would, too;
While Pillow laid low,
And the "oldest" was so-so,
As it conned the eight hundred.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At twenty minutes past ten o'clock David Kirk, Esq., called the Convention to order and moved that Hon. R. B. Carnahan be called to the chair. The motion prevailed with a storm of applause from the delegates, while some disorder prevailed in the lobbies.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Carnahan thanked the Convention for the honor bestowed upon him, in his usual eloquent manner, and promised to discharge the duties to the best of his ability. He said he did not consider it necessary to enter into any extended explanation of the objects for which the Convention had been called. They had been published to the world, and were well known to the delegates and to the people at large. Briefly, however, the object was to place in nomination a ticket which would command the support of the entire party. It was also desired to take measures to place the nomination of candidates in some degree under the control of the people, and the prime object sought for was to bring the masses of Republicans to take a deeper interest in primary meetings.

The Chair announced that the election of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were in order.

On motion the following gentlemen were nominated and elected to the respective positions designated:

Vice Presidents—John Herron, T. J. Hoskinson, J. N. Shallenberger, J. R. Reed, Alexander Nimick, S. M. Duvall.

Secretaries—John Irwin, Jr., Hugh Lee, R. G. Atkinson, Frank Anderson, D. C. Ripley.

The Chairman then announced that the next business in order was the reception of credentials, and directed the Secretaries to proceed to call the list of Districts.

A SMALL FIREBRAND.

Mr. G. T. Oliver moved that no delegate be admitted to a seat in the Convention unless he presented proper credentials.

A delegate thought the motion ill-advised. It was well known that in some districts formal meetings had been held. Delegates, however, had been appointed, and were in attendance.

Mr. Oliver said that a call for primary meetings had been issued, and if districts had not responded they would not be entitled to representation. He said the Convention had been called for the purpose of giving the expression of the people in opposition to "right," and if the people had not spoken on Saturday, the delegates without credentials would not represent the people of the districts in which they resided.

Mr. Kirk said there was a constituency behind every delegate present that would manifest itself in October next. He believed the motion was offered for the purpose of producing dissensions in the Convention.

Professor Thompson also opposed the motion. He said he knew the delegates who were not regularly elected because they were refused permission to hold the primary elections in the usual places.

IT IS "SQUENCHED."

The "regular" delegates in the lobby manifested a great deal of interest in Mr. Oliver's remarks, and got up an occasional demonstration in his behalf. At length, however,

Mr. Oliver remarked that the opposition was so determined that he would withdraw his motion. He thought it a strange manner of proceeding.

The names of delegates were then received, and the roll of the clerks showed representatives from sixty districts present.

Mr. W. Ross moved that a committee on contested seats be appointed, and as the motion was agreed to, the Chair appointed Messrs. W. B. Ross, Jno. A. Carothers and John S. Slagle said committee.

A resolution was then adopted admitting persons from districts in which elections were not held, to seats in the Convention, upon signing the call.

After the list had been completed, Mr. J. Gallagher moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a ticket. The motion was agreed to.

WAIT A LITTLE.

Mr. Frank Anderson, of Neville township, said he had a few words to say. He had come into the Convention as a friend of the reform movement, and he thought no one would question his devotion to the Republican party. He thought, however, that the grand object was to obtain good nominations, and he felt sure that such would be made. He felt sure, too, that the August Convention would feel compelled to place good men on the ticket, and he was in favor of adjourning until after the farmers could be present, and if the August Convention failed to do its duty, the nominations could be made. He thought it would not be right to nominate at this time.

THE LOBBY ON THE RAMPAGE.

Mr. Anderson's remarks were received with derisive applause by the "Regular" delegates in the lobby, who began shouting vociferously, "Trot out your candidates," etc., and a number of profane remarks were indulged in by the lobby members, it evidently being their intention to drive the gentlemen who composed the Convention to desperate measures. The chair requested a number of interlopers to leave the bar, and order was restored, when Mr. John Herron said he was not a politician, and was unfamiliar with the management of conventions. He could not see why the work for which the Convention had been called could not be transacted now. He was in favor of making the nominations to-day.

"THE POST'S" ROOSTER REFERRED TO.

A young man whose name is Atkinson, who wears his face closely shaven, and who appeared in a very numerous way from the time the Convention opened until he withdrew, in company with a solitary companion, in a fine frenzy because he had been treated with "ungentlemanness," at this point arose, and throwing himself into an attitude proceeded to denounce the idea of making nominations at this time. He was in favor of reform, but did not want to see the Republican party disintegrated. He did not wish to see the illuminated "rooster" on Wood street jubilant. Unity in the party ranks was more desirable than the success of personal preferences for candidates. The lobby cheered the young man boisterously, whereupon the Chair appealed to their sense of propriety as gentlemen to observe even lax rules of decorum, after which there were fewer and less demonstrative interruptions.

We are at a loss to know what particular offense THE POST'S "rooster" has done to the young man, that he should do it so great a piece of "ungentlemanness" as to call it "illuminated." Would he insinuate anything against the pedigree of our unterrified and unterrifiable game bird? Ye Gods, forbid!

ANOTHER MOTION TO ADJOURN

Was made, and lost, after some excited talking, when Mr. Kirk moved that the candidates should be nominated *viva voce*.

A delegate from South Pittsburgh moved to amend by substituting marking.

The amendment was laid on the table, and the motion offered by Mr. Kirk was adopted.

GETTING SCARED.

The "Regular" delegates in the lobby began to get scared in earnest at about this stage of affairs, when it was evident that a ticket would be nominated, despite the outside pressure. Mr. Purviance, Chairman of the "Regular" County Committee went over and shook Mr. Carnahan by the hand in a very cordial manner, and several other gentlemen belonging to the "Regular" went inside the bar and talked earnestly with delegates. Intruders were again requested to retire, when the following

NOMINATIONS

For candidates before the Convention were made:

Congress, Twenty-second District—Wm. Frew, J. S. Negley. Twenty-third District—Felix R. Brunot, James M. Cooper.

State Senate—Alex. Gordon, George H. Anderson, Thomas Howard.

Assembly—F. A. Hutchinson, Joseph Walton, Thomas Penney, Alexander Nimick, James B. Lyons, James M. Cooper, W. T. Haines, Henry Warner, Alexander Miller, John Irwin, Jr., Miles Humphreys, Robert Arthurs, Richard C. Gray, D. N. White, Wm. Dilworth, J. H. Kerr.

County Commissioner—Isaiah Dickey, Simon Drum, Geo. Finley, T. J. Hoskinson, Jos. Dilworth.

Prothonotary—Jacob H. Walters, Geo. Neald, Jos. Ross, Geo. D. Riddle.

Coroner—W. H. Hope, First ward, Allegheny; James Miller, Allegheny, and Jouathan G. West, of Mifflin.

Jury Commissioner—Aaron Floyd, nominated by acclamation.

Director of Poor—Minas Tindle, nominated by acclamation.

After the nominations had been made, Mr. Kirk moved that a committee, consisting of five persons, be appointed on resolutions.

The motion was adopted, and the Chair oppointed Messrs. King, Shaffer, Slagle, Thompson and Neald on the committee.

On motion adjourned until half past one.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention, Mr. David Kirk, Chairman of the Committee, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the Republicans of Allegheny county in convention assembled, that we re-affirm the principles embodied in the platform of the Chicago Convention of 1868, and the State Convention which met in Philadelphia in 1869; in the various reconstruction measures adopted by Congress in the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The noble services rendered by the Republican party in the preservation of our free American Government, and in securing to all persons justice over equality of rights, and all the rights of man, constitute an imperishable record, and entitle the party to the continuance of confidence of the American people.

2. That the present imperative duty of Republicans is to keep the party organization pure and incorruptible, and maintain in lively activity the strength and energy of the party. This can be done only by placing and keeping in official stations representatives of the party worthy of the public confidence. The great need of the day is that nominations for office be made under the dictation and compulsion of public opinion; and the chief purpose of this Convention is to bring the Republican masses into a more active participation in the business of making nominations to the end that the party be honestly and efficiently represented. Our sole aim and object is party purification.

3. That reform in the administration of our party affairs is indispensable to the maintenance of Republican ascendancy in Pennsylvania. The General Assembly has become a reproach to the State, and the public confidence has been withdrawn from it. Corrupt special legislation has grown into an engrossing and frightful public evil, debauching the public morality, and entailing enormous burdens on the State. It is publicly charged in the newspaper press, and generally believed, that the high offices in the gift of the Legislature are bought and sold. The remedy of these evils is with the people, and can be exercised only by the selection of honest and capable representatives, and by restricting the legislative power of the General Assembly through a Constitutional Convention.

4. That we condemn the mode in use in this county of making nominations for office as unfair and making opportunities for the practice of fraud and corruption at the primary meetings and in the conventions, a giving origin to political brokerage, "slate making," and other discreditable practices by which the will of the people is defeated; and, as a consequence resulting frequently, in the nomination of candidates unworthy the confidence of the people. It is not forgotten that many good men have come into office under the system now condemned; but experience has shown that the system itself provides no effectual security for honesty and competency in the selection of candidates, and that party, purity and success demand an improved method.

5. That the greatest danger to our party and country at the present time is the corruption that pervades the public service and the wild scramble for office. The doctrine that to the victor belongs the spoil, is demoralizing and destroying the Government, and we, therefore, insist that the despotism of patronage and public offices be taken from partisans and given only to competent persons on the principle of the Jenckes Civil Service bill.

6. That the laws that give to Clerks, Registers, Prothonotarys and Sheriffs ten, twenty, and thirty thousand dollars per annum, and the Judges three to five, are absurd and wrong, and we call upon the Legislature to enact a law that will compensate according to the talent and labor required, and that all fees over a reasonable and fixed compensation shall be paid into the public treasury.

7. That the culpably lax administration of the license laws of the County Commissioners, in granting licenses, in many instances, to persons not qualified, by moral character or by compliance with the requirements of the law, is a great and crying evil, resulting in an alarming increase of the vice of intemperance, and the sorrowful train of woes and crimes which it entails upon the community. And in order to remedy this evil we call upon the people to elect such Commissioners as will, in accordance with their oaths of office, rigidly enforce the license laws as they now exist.

8. That we cordially endorse the able and successful administration of President Grant, and pledge it our continued support. We especially commend the economy in the collection of the national revenue, which has resulted in the saving of $125,000,000 within a period of sixteen months, and which has given the administration an enlarged claim upon the public confidence.

9. We cordially endorse the able and patriotic administration of the State Government, of his excellency, John W. Geary, whose honesty and firmness, in times of trial and danger, have given him additional claims upon the confidence of the party and the people.

Resolved, That the true policy of the National Government is the reduction os taxation, which can be accomplished by the funding of the debt at a low rate of interest, thus extending the time of payment, and we especially call for the removal of al inquisitorial taxation which requires an army of officers tor their collection.

On motion the report was adopted.

Mr. Slagle offered a resolution that had not been embodied in the report, but which was laid on the table.

ATKINSON AGAIN.

Mr. Atkinson offered the following resolutions, which were laid on the table, with only two votes in the negative:

Resolved, That inasmuch as not more than one-half of the election districts of this county are represented in this Convention, as this is popularly a people's reform movement, we deem it nothing more than right that there should be a full and fair expression of the Republican voters of this county.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to confer with the Union Republican County Executive Committee, and if possible harmonize the present differences between the two wings.

Resolved, That this Convention, after issuing an Address and submitting a Platform to the Republican voters of this county recommending to them the support of none but known citizens of integrity as delegates to the nominating conventions, do adjourn.

THE NOMINATIONS MADE.

The Convention then proceeded to vote *viva voce* for the nomination of candidates. It was agreed that as the names of delegates were called they should designate their choice for each office on the ticket to save time, and that a majority of all the votes should be necessary for a choice. The voting proceeded quietly for about an hour when the ticket given below was declared nominated. We give the vote for each candidate, the names marked with an asterisk (*) being declared nominated.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Wm. Frew*	43	J. S. Negley	15

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

F. R. Brunot*	12	J. M. Cooper	6

STATE SENATE.

*Alex. Gordon	60	George H. Anderson	19
Thomas Howard	8		

LEGISLATURE.

*Rev. F. A. Hutchinson	60	Rob't. Arthurs	31
*Joseph Walton	47	R. C. Gray	37
*Thos. Penney	59	D. N. White	37
*Alex. Nimick	70	John H. Kerr	25
W. T. Haines	13	Henry Warner	13
Alex. Miller	24	John Wilson	26
M. Humphries	18		

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

*Wm. A. Shaw	45	Simon Drum	3
Isaiah Dickey	26		

PROTHONOTDRY.

J. H. Walter	10	Jos. Ross, withdrawn.	
*Geo. Neald	24	Geo. D. Riddle	13
Wm. Littir	30		

CORONER.

Wm. H. Hope	18	J. G. West	12
*Jas. Miller	27		

JURY COMMISSIONER.

Aaron Floyd, nominated by aclamation.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Minas Tindle, nominated by acclamation.

MR. OLIVER RETIRES

While the voting was going on, and when the name of George F. Oliver was called he stated that he could not honorably vote without supporting the ticket, and that he could not do. He, therefore, declined to vote. Before concluding he said he had been required to withdraw the name of Gen. James S. Negley, nominated for Congress.

(A voice—Didn't you sign the call?")

As his authority was questioned, the name was not withdrawn.

MR. ATKINSON LIKEWISE RETIRES ON ACCOUNT OF "UNGENTLEMANLINESS."

Mr. R. S. Atkinson, of the Thirteenth ward, who had already voted, and whose resolution had been tabled, followed in the footsteps of Mr. Oliver by withdrawing his vote for the candidates. He said he had not been treated with "gentlemanness and courtesy," and would wash his hands of the affair. He did not want to be controlled by Dave Kirk, of the oil ring, or "any other man."

On the first vote there were only four candidates for Assembly nominated, but upon motion Messrs. Gray and White, who had not received a majority of the votes cast, but stood highest on the list, were declared nominated.

Votes were then had three times for Prothonotary, there having been no choice on the first or second. On vote, Mr. Wm. Little received thirty votes, and Mr. Geo. Neald thirty-one votes, and the latter was thereupon declared nominated.

The nominations were then made unanimous.

Mr. Ripley offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint an Executive Committee of twenty-one persons, which committee shall have power to fill vacancies in the ticket or call the Convention together if they deem it proper.

Mr. Slagle offered as a substitute a resolution providing for the division of the county into twenty-five districts, the delegates from which shall name the members of the County Executive Committee.

Mr. Ripley withdrew his resolution, and the substitute was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Kirk a committee of ten was raised to conduct the campaign until the county can be properly districted and the committee of twenty-five elected. After some discussion and suggestions the motion prevailed, the President stating that as it was a very important committee, he did not feel like appointing at once, but desired a day or two for consultation, and hoped in the meantime that the names of reliable men would be suggested.

The Convention then adjourned.

Fire in Allegheny.

Shortly after twelve o'clock Monday night a fire broke out in the carpenter shop of Messrs. Moore & Chambers, on Ohio street, below Beaver, Allegheny, which resulted in the destruction of the building and contents. The fire was first discovered in a shed in the rear, and the flames spread rapidly to the main building, owing to the combustible character of the contents. The firemen were promptly on the grounds, and succeeded in confining the flames to the shop, although a frame blacksmith shop was on fire several times.

Among the material destroyed were the top counters, desks and fixtures of the *Commercial* Counting Room, that had just been finished. We regret that the handsome fixtures of our cotemporary were destroyed, but, knowing the enterprise of the establishment, we have no doubt but that they will, at an early day, supply the Counting room with the proper furnishings.

WE regret to announce the death of Rev. John Annon, at his home in New York, which occurred on Sunday, June 26th. Mr. Annon was the son of Rev. William Annon, of Allegheny city, and had been in the ministry for some time. His death was occasioned by consumption. He leaves many warm friends.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY'S FIRE.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The Fire Exhausted—Losses Approximately, $483,500—Insurance, $173,-500.

THE FINALE.

Yesterday afternoon when THE POST'S reporter visited the scene of the late oil fire, the conflagration had almost entirely subsided, the smouldering ruins of the Eclipse Works, and burned tanks of the Citizens' next the Sharpsburg road giving forth now and then a volume of smoke and flame, indicating that small pools and reservoirs of oil had yet remained unburned.

THE LOSSES SUSTAINED.

At length we are enabled to give very close figures of the losses sustained by this fire. They are as follows:

THE ECLIPSE.	
In buildings, tanks, stock and machinery	$245,000
BULL RING TANK.	
Tanks and contents	83,000
ASTRAL WORKS.	
Tanks, buildings and machinery	50,000
SHARPSBURG BRIDGE.	
A total loss	45,000
THE NATIONAL.	
Tanks, oil and buildings	20,000
THE CITIZENS.	
Oil, tanks and machinery	35,000
OTHER LOSSES.	
Dr. Tweddie's residence	$17,000
Forsythe Bros., (oil, tanks, &c	15,000
Livingstone Bros., (leakage and oil burned in still)	600
Jno. Fusch, oil burned at Anchor Works	800
Dilworth Bros., oil	300
Eclipse Boat House	300
Allegheny Valley Railroad, in track and cars	6,500
Total	$518,500

THE INSURANCE.

Five of the losers, as follows: Dilworth Bros, Astral, Livingston & Bros., John Fusch, and the Eclipse boat house, had no insurance, so far as our reporter was able to learn their losses aggregate $52,000.

INSURED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

The following are approximately the polices of insurance:

ON THE ECLIPSE.	
Ætna, Hartford	$10,000
Albany City	8,000
Ætna, New York	7,000
Lancaster	4,500
Norwich	4,500
Franklin, Philadelphia	3,000
Cumberland Valley	2,500
Artizans, Pittsburgh	2,500
Guardian, Philadelphia	2,500
Allegheny (warehouse)	3,000
Buffalo City	2,500
Buffalo F. and M	2,500
Western, Buffalo	2,500
People's Worcester	2,500
Narragansett	2,500
Total	$60,000
ON THE TWENTY THOUSAND BARREL TANK.	
Norwich and Buffalo City Co., (on tank)	$5,000
North American, (oil)	3,000
Hanover, (oil)	3,000
Merchants' and Manufacturers', (oil)	5,000
People's, (oil)	3,000
Allegheny, (oil)	4,000
Total	$23,000
ON DR. TWEDDLE'S RESIDENCE.	
Albany City	$3,000
State, of Cleveland	1,000
Ætna of New York	1,500
Total	$5,500

ON THE CITIZENS'.

The following is the insurance on the Citizens' Works, which more than covers the loss:

Allegheny	$2,500
Yonkers and New York	2,500
Buffalo City	6,800
Ætna, Hartford	3,100
Albany City	3,100
Ætna, New York	3,100
Norwich	6,050
Pittsburgh	7,050
Swearengen & McCandless, Western, of Buffalo	7,000
Swearengen & McCandless, Buffalo Fire and Marine	6,250
Swearengen & McCandless, Peoples' of Worcester	8,150
Swearengen & McCandless, United States of Baltimore	6,000
Swearengen & McCandless, Narragansett	6,750
Independent	2,750
Enterprise, Cincinnati	2,750
Commerce, Albany	2,500
Total	$75,250

FORSYTHE BROTHERS.

The insurance upon the losses of this firm were:

Norwich	$2,500
Cleveland	2,500
Commerce	2,500
Total	$7,500

THE NATIONAL

Was as follows:

Ætna, Hartford	$5,000
Albany	2,000
Ætna, N. Y	1,500
Total	$8,500
ON THE BRIDGE.	
Cash	$5,000
Peoples	5,000
Niagara	5,000
Boatmen's	5,000
Pittsburgh	5,000
Allegheny	5,000
Western	5,000
Total	$35,000
RECAPITULATION—TOTAL LOSS.	
Eclipse	$245,000
Bull Ring Tank	83,000
Astral Works	50,000
Sharpsburg Bridge	45,000
The Citizens	35,000
National	20,000
Dr. Tweddie's residence	17,000
Forsythe Bro.'s	15,000
Livingstone Bro.'s	600
John Fusch	800
Dilworth Bro's	300
Eclipse Boat House	300
A. V. R. R.	6,500
Total	$518,500
TOTAL INSURANCE LOSS.	
Swearingen & McCandless	$25,000
E. Edwards & Son	21,000
S. S. Carrier	50,000
Wm. L. Jones	6,000
D. S. Orth	3,000
Franklin (Philadelphia), G. Goffin, agent	3,000
Allegheny	12,000
Peoples'	10,000
Pittsburgh	7,000
Eureka	7,000
Boatman's	7,000
Cash	5,000
Western	5,000
Merchants and Manufacturers	5,000
Artizans	2,500
Total	$173,500
Total Loss	518,500
Total Insurance	173,500
Excess of Loss	$345,000

Timely Hints for the Treatment of Sunstroke Cases.

An exchange says the following directions for the treatment of sunstroke cases will be found of value:

First. Apply ice or ice cold water to the top of the head; and if the burning is felt at the base of the skull apply cold water there, taking care not to wet the back.

Second. Give to drink (hot if possible) cayenne pepper or ginger stirred into water, and as strong as the patient can take it, (Fluid "essence of Jamaica ginger" is excellent for this purpose and as a preventative.)

Third. Quickly wrap the body in a blanket or other warm covering, for life depends upon restoring the natural circulation and stimulating free perspiration.

Fourth. Do not allow the sun's rays to touch the patient's head for at least twenty-four hours.

St. Xaviers.

The annual commencement of St. Xaviers Female Academy, under charge of the Sisters of Mercy, took place on Wednesday last, June 29. The exhibition was the first in the new building, which is one of the most beautiful and complete in the country. After the destruction of the former buildings, the Sisters availed themselves of the best architectural skill and workmen, joined with the enlarged experience of those in charge as to the exact adaptation of rooms to the various purposes required, has resulted in one of the most complete educational establishments in the United States. The much neglected dormitory has received in this establishment special attention, and no expense spared to render it healthful and pleasant, well ventilated and lighted, having extensive bath rooms and closets attached. The chapel is a marvel of beauty, set off by a marble altar of exquisite workmanship. The great study hall and music rooms are most complete and capacious.

The assemblage, composed of parents and relatives of pupils, with invited guests to the number of several hundred were highly entertained for several hours during the rendition of the programme, it would gratify us and perhaps the parents of those who displayed unusual merit, to make especial mention of them, but our experience is that it had better not be done. In the distribution of premiums given below, the standing and merit of pupils are sufficiently designated. The Very Rev. J. HICKEY distributed the premiums, and delivered a short address upon the conclusion of the exercises. He was assisted by a large number of the Clergymen of the Diocese. The Sisters of Mercy may well feel proud of their lovely institution, which will now more than ever, commend itself to parents who desire a first class education for their daughters, while at the same time they can enjoy the comforts of home. We append the

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Marche Orientale....Ketterer.
Pianos—Misses Anawalt, McDevit, Swartswelder and O'Donnell.
Harps—Misses Lily Kelly and Gallagher.
Opening Address....Miss McDevitt.
ACADEMIC HONORS, CROWNS AND TESTIMONIALS.
Coronation Ode....Chorus.
Piano....Miss Anawalt.
Harps....Misses Gallagher and Reilly.
Norma, Grand Duo....Roseleu.
Misses Gallagher, Anawalt, O'Donnell and Lily Kelly.
Tramp Chorus....Bishop.
Misses Ahl, Cantwell, Kirk J. and A. Keating, Morrow, Crowley, McGaughey, Seither, M. Geisse, Mellor, Lilly Kelly, Shoemaker, Jones, Maher, Westcott, Henger C. and J. O'Donnell, Sullivan, M. Ihmsen, Alice Woods, Neeper and Knox.
Accompaniment, Piano....Miss Anawalt.
Harps....Misses Galagher and Reilly.
L'Invitation a la Valse....Weber.
Misses Kuhn, Jones, Sullivan, O'Donnell, H. and M. Geisse, L. and M. Swartzwelder.
French Poem....Racine.
Read by Miss Kuhn.
La Tempetsa, Campana....(Trio.)
Misses Cantwell, Ahl and Kirk. Accompaniment—Miss Anawalt.
DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS IN SENIOR AND FIRST CLASSES.
Mazurka des Traineux....Ascher.
Misses Maher, J. O'Donnell, Seither, Laughran, Alice Woods, Westcott, J. Ihmsen, and Morrow.
A Drama of School Life—Mildred's Hope Realized—by one of the pupils.

CHARACTERS:

Mildred	Miss Ahl.
Olga, The Blind Girl	" May Ihmsen.
Cornelia	" Sullivan.
Madge	" Mellon.
Grace	" Beckhaus.
Lel	" Anawalt.
May	" Shoemaker.
Alice	" Gallagher.
Ilva	" Neeper.
Cora	" Westcott.
Bertha	" N. Shannon.
Beatrice	" J. O'Donnell.
Eva	" J. Woods.
Edna	" J. Ihmsen.
Fannie	" Hilda Ihmsen.
Lida	" Stella Ihmsen.
Carrie	" Lizzie Seither.
Rosa	" Agnes Keating.
Lula	" Bessie Shannon.

Bei Raggi Lucenti, Solo and Chorus....Donizetti
Misses M'Devitt, Henger, Mellon, Knox, Kirk, Cantwell and O'Donnell. Accompaniment—Miss Gallagher.
Mezeppa Galop....Quident.
Misses Murray, M. Easly, Henger, Beckhaus, Rodgers, Farrell, Fortwangler and Gallagher.
English Composition....Miss Gildea.
DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS IN SECOND CLASS.
O Luce di Quest Anima....Donizetti
Miss Ahl. Accompaniment—Miss Galagher.
O Dolce Concento....Duo.
Harps—Misses Lily, Kelley and Gallagher.
Sans Souci....Ascher.
Misses Cantwell, Lizzie Kelly, Hughes, O'Connor, Kirk, McGaughey, Crowley and Neeper.
Ah! se de Mall Miel....Rossini.
Misses Cantwell and Ahl. Accompaniment—Miss Anawalt.
German Poem....Schulz.
Read by Miss McDevitt.
DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS IN THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES.
Homage to Verdi....
Misses Sullivan, Kuhn, M. Easly, McCloskey, McDevitt, Rielly, Anawalt and Shoemaker.
English Composition....By Miss M. Easly. Read by Miss Knox.
Ecce Panis....Donizetti.
Misses Cantwell and McDevitt. Accompaniment—Miss Sullivan.
GOLD MEDALS AWARDED TO MISS LILY KELLY AND MISS O'DONNELL.
For amiable deportment and punctual observance of rule.
FAREWELL TO ST. XAVIER'S,
Misses O'Donnell and Lily Kelly.
Homeward Bound....Chorus.
Marche....
Misses McDevitt, Swartzweider, Anawalt and O'Donnell.

AQUATIC.

The Projected Regatta—The Female Rowing Contest—Other Water Sports.

THE REGATTA.

Arrangements for the proposed regatta are fast nearing completion. The "Little Engine," Jimmie Hamill, assisted by his now fast friend Henry Coulter, is actively engaged in judicious efforts to make the event a success. Some seven hundred dollars have been raised, and they are now engaged in increasing the amount by contributions from our citizens. There are to be two races—four oared and single scull and it is proposed to offer six hundred dollars as the first prize in the four oared race and three hundred as the single scull prize, still leaving quite a handsome sum for second prizes, which, of course will only be given in case three or more boats compete in each race. From abroad, it is expected that the Ward Brothers and Rohr Crew, of Boston, will enter in the four oared contest, and it is said that Walter Brown is raising a crew at the Hub to compete. It is not improbable that there will be at least one other crew here from the east, while from around our own city there will be at least two crews enter. The four-oared crew of the J. B. Jones Club are now practicing for the event, and we learn that a crew has just been formed here, composed of William F. Haley (bow); James Hamill and Henry Coulter (middlemen), and R. N. Flannigan (stroke), for the purpose of competing in the regatta. The latter, if they enter, will make formidable opponents for the eastern visitors. For the single scull prize, we hear that Coulter, Hamill, Gordon Jackson, Pat Louther and R. N. Flannigan (of the Xanthe), will likely enter the lists, in case the eastern crews come; Walter Brown and Josh Ward will compete, and probably John McKiel may be induced to try his hand.

If these arrangements, as now projected, be perfected in the manner we have stated, there is no doubt that the coming regatta will be the grandest ever held here. It is proposed now to have the regatta on Saturday, August 13th, for the reason that the eastern crews cannot come here earlier.

BEST AND SCHARFF.

These scullers, through their representatives, met on Saturday at Hamill & Haley's "Constitution," and signed articles of agreement for a single scull race of five miles, to come off on the lower Monongahela course, on Saturday, the 6th of Auguet, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for $250 a side, and open for more. William F. Haley was designated as temporary, and John W. Pittock as final stakeholder. A deposit of $50 a side was made at the time of signing articles; the second deposit of $100 aside is to be made at Charley Gallagher's on the 16th of July, and the third and last deposit of $100 each at Hamill & Haley's, on the 30th of July, when the whole amount will be remitted to Mr. Pittock, as final stakeholder. The articles specify that there shall be one stake boat; that smooth water will be required for the race, and that the referee shall be selected at the time of making the last deposit.

THE CHAMBERS CLUB

Have issued a challenge to row the four-oared crew of the McKee Club, consisting of Fred Bright, Fred Nunn, Fred Soladine and Mart Lang, for a purse of two hundred dollars.

HENRY COTLTER

During the past week expressed five sets of oars, made by himself, to Philadelphia, for the Undine, Pennsylvania and Oneida Barge Clubs, of that city. He is now making a new set for the Pittock Club, of this city.

THE FEMALE ROWISTS.

Miss Lottie McAlice, the first lady to enter the aquatic arena, has joined the Max Moorhead Boat Club, and been practicing on the Upper Monongahela Course for several days past. Lottie seems to be improving wonderfully lately in handling the spruces. The other contestants are also in constant practice for the coming event. In addition to her and the others mentioned last week, the Nonpariel Club have received a letter from a young lady residing in McKeesport, as well as one from Beaver, each stating that they will probably enter the lists.

Miss Whalen, we learn, has issued an informal challenge to Miss McAlice, to row for $10, $25 to $50 a side, and that it is very probable the latter will accept. The novelty of the affair, outside of its merits, will, without doubt, attract an immense attendance at the race, and we await it with interest.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man Crushed to Pieces by an Engine.

On Saturday night a fatal accident occurred in the coal works of Jones & Laughlin, in Brownstown. It appears that the engine employed in drawing the cars to and from the far interior, to the mouth of the pit, was proceeding on its way out of the mines. On an up grade, not far from the place of starting, the engine proved unable to draw the long train of cars, and the engineer directed the fireman to go back and uncouple a portion of the train. Baldorf did so, but no sooner had he uncoupled a portion of the train than the engineer opened the valve and started off without waiting for the fireman to get on board the engine. Poor Baldorf then concluded to walk and started toward the outlet of the pit. He had nearly reached his destination when he observed the locomotive on its return trip coming with great speed. Before Mr. Baldorf could get out of the way he was struck by the engine and literally smashed to pieces. The deceased resided in Lower St. Clair township, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. He was yet a young man, being scarcely twenty-six years of age, and his loss is deeply mourned by his friends and acquaintances.

The Coroner was notified, but at last accounts he had not held an inquest on the body of the deceased.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of another enterprising business man and valued citizen, Mr. Morris Eisner, of the widely known clothing firm of Eisner, Phillips & Co., of this city. Mr. Eisner had been in poor health for some time, and several weeks ago he went to Cape May, hoping thereby to improve his condition. In this his friends have been sadly disappointed, as the melancholy announcement of his death clearly demonstrates. He died at that place on Friday last, of consumption, when his body was taken to the residence of his brother, in Philadelphia, Mr. Z. L. Eisner, also well and favorably known in this section, from where it was buried yesterday (Sunday) morning.

Among the young, active, enterprising Pittsburgh merchants, Morris Eisner stood with the foremost, and his extensive circle of friends will join us in regrets that the business community has lost one of its shining lights, and the public one of its most enterprising and upright citizens. He was in his thirty-third year, and unmarried.

The Best Steam Crackers

Of all kinds are those manufactured at the steam bakery of Shephard & Davis, No. 317 Liberty street. m

SPECIAL NOTICES

NEW MARKET, N.H., FEB. 29, 1868.

REV. E. A. WILSON:—DEAR SIR: Allow me to send you a few lines as follows: About two years ago I found myself sinking as it were, from lung disease, and knowing that my family were predisposed to consumption, I was quite alarmed. I was given up by Dr. Hosch, of Dover, N.H., as beyond the reach of medicine. Soon after I wrote you, having no faith in your remedy, but only sent for a package to please a friend. After I received the first package of your medicine I took it according to directions, and was halting between two opinions for three weeks, when I began to gain strength; night sweats and fever were fast leaving me, and I was inclined to try more, and did so. Your agent in London, Mr. Skinner, sent three packages, which I also took, and feel sure that they saved me from consumption and death. My friends will tell you the same. I have ordered it for others, and when they would take it, it had as good an effect. I know three persons who have been cured by your remedy, one my beloved wife.

I refer you to your agent, who will remember when I ordered the remedy and how much I have used; and also my letter to you about nineteen months ago. I have strong faith that, if taken in season, it will do all it claims to do.

With gratefulness for the benefits of the invaluable remedy, I am, dear sir, most respectfully,

LUTHER PARRY.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

MAJOR MAURICE WALLACE,

Of the Tenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. jy2 2tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

READ! READ! READ

CORNS

Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness

Bunions and Diseased Nails,

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LORILLIARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

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As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,600 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mary Carter, deceased, late of Union township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JAMES CARTER,
Union Township.
m14:6tw

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having been appointed executor of the estate of Samuel McClean, Jr., late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county,—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. R. McCLEAN,
Executor.
jel8:6w-w

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WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

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The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure care for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

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may14:tyw

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TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, 46 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. apr2:3mw

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Hemlock and Oak Sole-Leather, and Harness Leather, French and Domestic Kipp, Calf Skins, Findings and Shoe Furnishing Goods, Terry and Silk Elastics, Machine Silk, Boot and Shoe Uppers. Having purchased our spring stock at the reduced gold rates, we can offer special inducements. Also, sole agents for the Lock Shank Button, the greatest improvement of the age in shoes.

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A. J. WEAVER, Conductor Penn'a R. R.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

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TINNED SLATING NAILS,
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Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect pannels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding.

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents to-wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.

To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.

To McKee & Douglass, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Alex'r McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothrs, shop right at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhea, or Whites, Falling Inflamation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that speciality than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instructions to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients, there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

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FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of scrofulous disease where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, the tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla. St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercureal Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This Sarsaparilla is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,-000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

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We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DIRCKS & LEFSTROM,
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Pittsburgh.
dcttf

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

SENATE.

The House amendments to the Senate bill to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska, were concurred in.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution authorizing the exploration and survey of the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua route for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The same committee were discharged from a further consideration of the joint resolution for a ship canal survey across the Isthmus of Darien, and various memorials on the subject, all of which were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee of Conference, reported a joint resolution for the relief of officers of the navy. Concurred in.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to amend the homestead act. It allows soldiers and sailors and marines who served one year in the war of the rebellion to receive patents for homesteads upon two years' residence.

Mr. FOWLER introduced a bill authorizing the adjudication by United States Courts of Mexican land claims. Not passed.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill authorizing the Alabama & Chattnnooga Railroad, the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, and the North Louisana & Texas Railroad to consolidate for the purpose of forming a junction with the Texas Pacific Railroad at Marshall, and granting to said roads twenty sections of land per mile.

At one o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

At 2:10 the doors were reopened and the Senate proceeded with the tax bill question bearing on the amendments to the paragraph relating to Bessemer steel, to reduce the duty on steel railway bars half a cent per pound, and also to strike out the entire paragraph.

Mr. EDMUNDS was in favor of giving interest sufficient for protection and to stimulate it to compete with British manufactures.

Mr. CAMERON opposed the reduction, remarking that so far, not one dollar had been realized upon steel manufactured in this country.

Mr. SCOTT, in correction of a statement that the least royalty paid for the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails was five dollars in gold per ton, stated upon authority of Mr. Morrell, one of the three trustees of the patent process, that since February last, the royalty had been reduced to one dollar and fifty cents per ton.

Mr. DAVIS favored the reduction duty.

Mr. POMEROY'S amendment to reduce the duty on steel railway bars from one and one-half to one per cent per pound, was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON moved to make the duty one cent and a quarter. Agreed to—81 to 21. The rate on all railway bars, made in part of steel, was then reduced from one and a quarter to one cent per pound. The amendment to impose twenty per cent. duty on slates for roofing was rejected—12 to 27.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to insert on sword blades thirty-five per cent. ad valorem; on swords, forty five per cent. ad valorem; on watch jewels, ten per cent. ad valorem. Agreed to.

Mr. WARNER offered an amendment allowing machinery manufactured expressly for spinning cotton in yarn to be imported free for one year. Rejected, only twelve Senators voting in the affirmative.

Mr. SUMNER moved to place on the free list books in foreign or dead languages, of which no editions are printed in the United States; also books with illustrations relating to science and the arts. Rejected.

Mr. SCHURZ offered an amendment that paintings and works of art, the property of American artists, now held for payment of duty in any custom house, shall be surrendered without duty, on proof of property by the owner. Adopted.

The Senate then took a recess.

HOUSE.

Mr. UPSON introduced a bill to change the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the Northern District of Ohio.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the appropriation bill.

The report of the Committee on Appropriations recommending a concurrence in some, and non-concurrence in other appropriations, was agreed to as a whole, except where special votes are called for.

Mr. FERRIS asked for a separate vote on the amendment on which the committee recommended non-concurrence in appropriating $36,753 for payment to the Indians in Michigan, for the difference between coin and currency paid to them in 1863 and 1864, under treaty stipulations, with five per cent. interest added thereto. He favored the amendment.

Mr. SARGENT opposed the amendment as establishing a dangerous and costly precedent, which would apply to all soldiers, sailors and pensioners, and other creditors of the Government. On a count by the tellers there were but twenty-one yeas.

No further count was asked, and the amendment was non-concurred in.

Mr. BECK asked for a separate vote on the amendment, on which the Committee on Appropriations recommended its non-concurrence, making large appropriations under the Indian treaties of 1867 and 1868, which treaties the Fortieth Congress had refused to ratify.

He said there were fifteen or twenty of these amendments, aggregating $1,500,000, and he wished to have the vote of the House upon them as an instruction to the Committee of Conference, to which the bill would be referred. These appropriations, if made, would run twenty years and cost the government between fifty and sixty millions.

Mr. PAINE hoped that the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations would be adhered to, and expressed his disapproval of the entire system of Indian treaties.

The amendments were all non-concurred in.

Mr. AXTELL asked a separate vote on the amendment increasing the appropriation for the incidental expenses of the Indian service in California from $7,500,000 to $10,000,000. He opposed the amendment as intended for the removal of peaceful and industrious civilized Mission Indians, who are citizens and voters, to a reservation in San Diego county. He represented the movement as a speculative one to secure the farms of those Mission Indians.

Mr. SARGENT endorsed the remarks of his colleague.

The Senate amendment was non-concurred in.

Mr. DEGENER asked a separate vote on the amendment in which the Committee on Appropriations recommended the concurrence forbidding deductions from Indian annuities on account of depredations. He argued against the amendment, taking the ground that the principle thus abrogated was the correct and the common sense way of dealing with Indian depredations.

Mr. WILKINSON argued in the same direction.

Mr. SARGENT argued in support of amendment contending that the existence of such a system stimulated the getting up of claims for Indian depredations, and illustrating it by citing the case of a Texas greaser, who, not finding a good market for his cattle, drove them through the Indian country, tempting the Indians to drive them off, and then came to Washington and made a claim before the Indian department.

Mr. PAINE argued in support of the Senate amendment, so as to avoid the allowance of unjust and fraudulent claims.

The amendment was concurred in, and a conference committee ordered on the disagreeing votes.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY was elected President pro tem., in consequence of the absence of the Vice President, till after July 4.

The House bill to change the time for holding the terms of the District and Circuit Courts in the northern district of Ohio was passed.

The House amendments to a bill for the improvement of the water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by Wisconsin and Fox river were concurred in.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill was briefly discussed, and an ineffectual effort was made by **Mr. WILSON** to get a conference report on the army bill.

The tax bill was taken up, and the question being upon the amendment to the tax interest on United States bonds five per cent. It was supported by Bayard, Thurman, Davis, Stockton, Casserly, and opposed by Edmunds, Sherman, Corbett, Rice, Morton and Fenton. Rejected by 12 to 36.

A discussion ensued upon the amendment by **Mr. THURMAN** to tax the income derived from bonds five per cent.

Mr. WARNER moved as a substitute a three per cent. tax on incomes derived from all invested capital. Both amendments were rejected.

The amendments offered by **Mr. BAYARD** were adopted; allowing free importations of animals intended for exhibition at agricultural shows, but not to remain over six months, and if sold within the United States to be liable to duty; also to repeal taxes on bequest and devises to literary institutions to take place after the death of the testator.

The Finance Committee's amendment as to the time at which the free list is to go into operation having been withdrawn, the paragraph remains as passed by the House, fixing the time for December 31st.

The bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, when the amendments were concurred in, except those upon which separate votes were asked, which were reserved. The first of those in which concurrence was asked was an amendment striking out the income tax sections.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment continuing the income tax for two years longer at two and a half per cent. Rejected.

Mr. DRAKE moved to make the exemption one thousand dollars. Rejected.

The Senate then voted on the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, stiking out the income tax sections, which was concurred in, the vote being regarded as final—yeas 26, nays 21.

The next amendment upon which a seperate vote was demanded was the section inserted by the Committee of the Whole continuing the tax on salaries and dividends for 1870. The section was amended so as to provide for the tax to cease August 1, 1870.

The amendment was then concurred in.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend so as to continue the tax on gross receipts as at present, remarking that the Senate dare not dispense with the taxes necessary for the support of the Government.

After further discussion of the bill, the Senate took a recess.

At the evening session the question then being on striking out the sections imposing the income tax as amended.

The Senate refused to strike them out, thus reversing its former action.

Yeas—Bayard, Casserly, Corbett, Fenton, Gilbert, Hamilton of Indiana, Harris, Johnson, Kellogg, Lewis, McCrury, McDonald, Osborne, Pomeroy, Robertson, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers—22.

Nays—Abbott, Anthohy, Chandler, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Howell, Morril of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Tipton, Turner, Wiley, Williams and Wilson—26.

HOUSE.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill remitting and releasing all legacy and succession tax on devises and bequests made by Matthew Vassar to Vassar College.

Messrs. Paine, Benjamin and other members desired to offer amendments for a like provision in reference to institutions in their districts.

Mr. MAYNARD declined to admit them.

The bill was passed.

On motion of **Mr. STILES**, it was ordered that the House adjourn to-morrow till Tuesday.

The Alameda Senate bill to grant the right of way to a road through the public lands in California was passed.

Quite a number of private bills passed. One, for the extension of the Wood scroll patent, was opposed by Mr. Dawes, whose motion to table it was rejected—85 to 86.

The bill went over.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution requesting the President to demand of the British Government under what pretense of right and under whose orders the American fishing vessels were arrested and detained in the Straits of Cano on their way to the fishing grounds by vessels flying British flags. Adopted.

The House resumed the consideration of the Funding bill. No amendments were made to the second and third section.

On motion of **Mr. SCHENCK**, the fourth section was amended by striking out the words, "in the order of their number and issue, beginning with the first numbered and issued."

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend the fourth section by providing that five-twenty bonds shall be paid in greenbacks, and made an argument in support of the amendment.

Mr. SCHENCK argued that the question could be finally settled by the passage of an act by the present Congress to strengthen the public credit, and declared that the worst, the meanest, and foulest of all possible repudiation would be for Congress now to ignore and trample upon its own very first act of legislation.

Mr. SCHENCK argued if there had been any ambiguity in the law of 1862, that the ambiguity would have been removed by the law of March 18th, 1866.

Mr. JUDD moved to amend the Fourth section by striking out the words, "which in his opinion and discretion can be conveniently applied to that purpose;" and inserting the words, "derived under the provisions of this act." He explained his object by stating if this bill became a law the Secretary of the Treasury might withhold the selling of a single twenty per cent. bond, and go to work to redeem the five-twenty bonds in coin, and he wished such right to redeem limited to the proceeds derived under this bill.

Mr. VOORHEES sustained the position of Mr. Woodward, and instanced the language of Senator Sherman in its support.

Mr. HOLMAN'S amendment was rejected by a vote of 42 to 128. The Republicans who voted aye were Beatty, Coburn, Orth and Tyler; the Democrats who voted nay were Barnum, Brook, N. Y., Randall, Slocum, Stone, and Swann.

Mr. JUDD modified his amendment by inserting the words, "which may be derived from the sale of any bonds, the issue of which is provided for in this act."

Mr. SCHENCK moved to amend Mr. Judd's amendment by preceding it with these words, "which he may lawfully apply to such purpose," or that both amendments be agreed to so as to make the Fourth section read thus: "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and instructed to purchase with any coin in the Treasury of the United States which he may lawfully apply to such purpose, or which may be derived from the sale o any of the bonds the issue of which is provided for in this act."

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the Fourth section by forbidding the redemption of five-twenties in coin at par until greenbacks are convertible into coin, or until bonds bearing a less rate of interest can be sold at par for coin.

The debate was continued at some length by Messrs. Butler, Bingham, Allison, Schenck, Davis and Lawrence.

Mr. BUTLER argued as a reason for the amendment that under the fifth section of the bill all the gold in the country might be borrowed by the Treasury, and seventy-five per cent. of the amount used in redeeming five-twenties at par, although at the same time greenbacks might be ten, twenty or thirty per cent. below par. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 84 to 108.

Mr. GRISWOLD moved to strike out the section. Rejected.

Mr. COX moved to strike out and add a proviso that nothing in the act shall be construed as conflicting with the Legal Tender act of 1862. Rejected.

No further amendments were offered on the fourth section.

Mr. BUTLER, of Masschusetts, moved to strike out the fifth section, which authorizes the Treasurer to receive gold on deposit and issue certificates therefor, bearing three per cent. interest, and to issue seventy per cent. of the amount in the redemption of outstanding bonds. He declared a more dangerous and destructive proposition had never been put into a bill. It would place the United States Government at the mercy of foreign bankers.

Mr. SCHENCK defended the section as essential to the operation of the bill. The argument of the gentleman from Massachusetts had been directed to the apprehension that too much gold might be poured into the Treasury. It was an argument not to strike out the section, but to limit the amount to be received. In defending the bill the Committee of Ways and Means had a mind to put a limitation to the amount to be redeemed, but they afterwards thought it better to leave it to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. In reply to a question from Mr. Cox, Mr. Schenck announced in expectation that within this and the coming year, these four per cent. bonds would be taken. His reasons for thinking so were to be found in various articles in European journals speaking favorably of the credit of the United States and its chances of obtaining a loan at this low rate of interest. In addition to that, some members of the Committee of Ways and Means, himself included, had had, within the last week, assurances from banks and bankers in France of their readiness to take bonds at four per cent. if they could be of the kind described in the first section of the bill; that is the long bonds, redeemable after thirty years, free from taxation, only payable in coin, and of small denominations, running down to fifteen dollars.

Mr. COX remarked that the announcement was the most important part of the debate. If he could be assured the moneyed men and institutions in Europe were willing to take their bonds and save the American people the difference between the two rates of interest, he did not know but he would vote for it; particularly if some of its bad features were eliminated. He was reluctant to give up that greater power of soverignty, the right to tax these bonds and that right ought to be reserved if possible. If these bonds could go into the market with that reservation, he would favor the bill.

Several members on the Democratic side, including Messrs Morgan and Van Trump challenged the position taken by Mr. Cox, though it was not very clear from the confused mode of expression what the exact difficulty was, except that they thought that Mr. Cox was rather representing Wall street than Tammany Hall.

Mr. WOOD criticised the Committee on Ways and Means as being subject to great deception and imposition on the part of the capitalist and as being guilty of gross impropriety in attempting to palm off on the House and country information thus obtained.

Mr. MAYNARD called Mr. Wood to order for charging the Committee on Ways and Means with gross impropriety, and the words were ruled by the Speaker as parliamentary.

Mr. WOODS would not repeat it, but would not take it back. The question was put and he was allowed to proceed in order.

The discussion on the section was closed by **Mr. SCHENCK**.

An amendment was offered by **Mr. DAVIS** to insert after the words "bullion" the words "assayed and stamped under the laws of the United States," which was agreed to.

Another amendment was offered by **Mr. DAVIS** to make the interest on gold certificates two, instead of three per cent. Rejected.

Mr. BUTLER'S motion to strike out the fifth section which was rejected.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to add a clause requiring an annual statement of the sinking fund, which was negatived.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, offered an additional section providing for the issue of 4 per cent. bonds for which greenbacks may be exchangeable, and into which they may be convertible.

Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question on the bill and amendments; which was seconded.

Mr. Davis' amendment was rejected, and the bill passed by a vote of 139 to 41. The Democratic vote was entirely in the negative. Mr. Brooks, of New York, and Messrs. Cox and Butler, of Massachusetts, did not vote. The Republicans voting against it were Davis, of New York, and Stevenson, of Ohio.

The House bill was then adopted as a substitute for the Senate bill.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill granting condemned ordnance for soldiers' monuments in the various towns throughout the country.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with an amendment, the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Postoffices, reported, with amendments, the bill to establish a Trans-Atlantic Postal Telegraph Service by the American cables. It directs the Postmaster General to provide for the reception at every postoffice of messages to be transmitted to Europe by the submarine cables, the rates for transmission to any telegraphic station in Belgium, Great Britain and France not exceeding five dollars in gold for a single message of ten words, including the date and address and signature, and thirty cents in coin for each word additional. The press, however, is to be charged only half these rates, in order to enable the Postmaster General to establish said service.

The bill authorizes Robert Squires, Lymon Fremain, Hiram Barll, Erastus Corning, Jr., Geo. Harrington or any company organized by them under the laws of any State to lay and maintain one or more telegraphic cables between the States of Maine and Georgia to Belgium, subject to numerous rules and regulations which are specified in the Postoffice Department and are to receive twenty-three cents for each message sent through its agency over said cables and the residue of all receipts for such messages.

Mr. WILLEY, from the Committee of Conference on bills amendatory of patent and copy right laws, submitted a report which was adopted.

The Senate rejected by a vote of 22 to 28, a motion to take a recess from to-day until Tuesday.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee were unable to agree in consequence of a flat denial by the House of the authority of the Senate to make a treaty stipulation with the Indian tribes which should bind the House.

The new Committee of Conference ordered a report from the Committee of Conference, on a bill to define the duties of pension agents. Adopted.

The Committee of Conference also appointed upon the postoffice appropriation bill from the Senate.

The Senate then took up the bill to amend the naturalization laws and punish crimes against them.

Mr. BAYARD concluded his remarks in a denial of the power of Congress to meddle with the elections in the States.

Mr. JOHNSON also opposed the bill.

Mr. THURMAN said the objects of the bill were: First. To discourage immigration from Europe to the United States. Second. To make naturalization impossible. Third. To disfranchise naturalized voters. Fourth. To deter naturalized citizens from exercising election franchise. Fifth. To provide for a corrupt administration of naturalization laws. He proceeded to make good each of these assertions. He said the bill created more than eighty indictable offenses, punishable by fine and imprisonment, one section alone bristling with more than sixty, and that it would occasion interminable litigation. His speech occupied nearly two hours.

Mr. MORTON spoke of the efforts of some States through commissions, to introduce immigration, and the strong inducement to foreigners held out by our homestead law. He opposed the bill as an obstruction to naturalization.

The Senate substitute for the House bill was further opposed by Messrs. Howell, Shurz and Casserly.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment for the county naturalization commissioners appointed by the United States courts, to receive and report to the courts the proof furnished by applicants for naturalization. Rejected.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike the word "white" from all naturalization laws.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to add that this act will not be construed to authorize the naturalization of persons born in the Chinese empire, but after discussion he withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Sumner's amendment was rejected by a vote of 22 yeas to 23 nays.

The Senate then rejected the amendment also proposed by the Senate Committee as a substitute for the House bill. Yeas 17, nays 32.

The question recurring on the House bill, it was amended by a vote of 37 to 9, by a strict party vote, by adding the last two sections of the Senate bill. The Sections provide for the appointment of two election commissioners, one of each party, by the United States Circuit Court, in each election district of cities of upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. The commissioners are to supervise the election and challenge any name proposed, if it be registered and any vote offered, &c.

Section Thirteen authorizes the United States Marshal in the District to appoint deputies to preserve order at the polls.

Mr. SUMNER then renewed his amendment to strike the word white out of all acts of Congress relative to naturalization, so as to be no distinction on account of race or color. The amendment was agreed to; yeas 27, nays, 22, as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, Carpenter Conklin, Fenton, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harris, Kellogg, Lewis, McDonald, Morrill, of Vermont; Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sprague, Sumner, Mayer and Trumbull.

Nays—Bayard, Boreman, Casserly, Corbett, Cragen, Davis, Drake, Edwards, Harlan, Howell, Johnston, McCreary, Morton, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Warren Williams, and Wilson.

Mr. WILLIAMS renewed his amendment providing that nothing in the act shall be construed so as to authorize the naturalization of persons born in the Chinese empire.

Mr. STEWART addressed the Senate upon the Chinese question. He argued that extending the bill to the Chinese would occasion popular revolution against the Republican party, which would destroy it before the Chinese could gain their citizenship; two years preliminary notice being necessary before naturalization.

Without concluding, Mr. Stewart yielded the floor, and at 7:15 adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a petition from the business men of Cincinnati against the change of time when the reduction of duties shall take place under the tax and tariff bill, and praying that the date fixed, December 31, 1870, be retained.

Mr. JULIAN reported a bill to forbid the conveyance of Indian reservations by treaty to any other grantee than the United States. He represented the object of the bill to be to notify all that in no future treaty are Indian lands to be secured for the benefit of railroad companies or other speculation, but that such lands are to become part of the public domain and to be under the control of Congress. Bill passed.

Mr. JULIAN reported a bill authorizing applicants under the Homestead act, when prevented by distance or other good cause from personal attendance at the district land office, to make affidavit and proof before the clerk of the County Court, and transmit the same with the fees by mail to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office. Passed.

Mr. JULIAN reported a bill for the protection of settlers on lands of the United States, providing that when any person entitled to avail the benefits of the preemption or homestead laws has made a *bona fide* settlement on the lands subject thereto, such settlement shall be deemed to create a contract between the government and the settler and his claim shall constitute a vested right of the property.

Mr. HOLLMAN inquired if that was not the law at present.

Mr. JULIAN said everybody believed so until recently, when the contrary decision was delivered by Judge Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, a decision which he denounced as monstrous, and one that would be discreditable to the Judge. The bill passed.

Mr. JULIAN reported a bill to prevent further sale of public lands in the territory of Dakota, except under the pre-emption and homestead laws. Passed. Also similar laws applying to Nevada and Nebraska; the bill was amended by making it apply to California, Kansas, Arkansas and Utah, and passed.

Mr. JULIAN offered a bill declaring forfeited to the United States the land granted to the State of Louisiana in 1856 for the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. He said it would open up to settlement a million acres of rich land now locked up, and had the approval of the members from Louisiana. The bill passed.

Mr. JULIAN reported to confirm to James M. Hutching and James C. Laman preemption claims in Yosemite Valley, California. The bill gave rise to a discussion, involving the impolicy of ceding the valley to the State of California in trust, to be preserved as a national park. It was tabled—yeas, 105; nays, 51.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the reports from the Committee on Patents, the question being on the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the House refused yesterday to table the bill to extend the wood screw patent of Thomas A. Longbridge. The bill passed.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill for the extension of the patent of Anson Smith, for an improvement in plows. Passed.

Mr. MYERS, from the same committee, reported a bill to pay $25,000 to the two daughters of Jethro Wood, the inventor of cast iron plows. Referred to the Committee on the Whole.

Mr. JENCKES, from the Conference Committee on the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the patent, and copyright laws, made a report which was agreed to.

The **SPEAKER** informed the House that the Indian Appropriation bill had been returned from the Senate with a request for a further conference, the conference of the two bodies having failed to agree.

Mr. SARGENT, on the House Conference, stated the ground on the difference between the two bodies.

The House agreed to the second conference and Messrs. Sargent, Niblack and Paine were appointed.

The House refused to allow Mr. Merrick, counsel for Pratt Woods, under arrest for an assault on Mr. Porter, to appear at the bar of the House and argue the case.

The Louisiana election case of Darrell against Bailey, was taken up after some remarks by Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, was in support of the majority resolution, and **Mr. KERR** against them. The resolution of the minority was rejected by 36 to 97, and that of the majority giving a seat to Darrell was adopted by 67 to 64.

Mr. RANDALL moved to adjourn, remarking that the question was important, and should be decided by a full House.

Mr. STEVENSON offered to allow a vote on the motion to reconsider to be taken on Wednesday next. The proposition was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM, by a unanimous vote, consented to report from the Committee on Territories, a bill to incorporate the United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company.

and confirm certain legislation in Colorado Territory. Passed.

Mr. MYERS, from the Conference Committee, made a report on the bill to establish an additional land district in Kansas. Agreed to.

Mr. McCREERY, from the Committee on Elections, called up the contested case from Kentucky with a resolution that Mr. Adams, the setting member, be entitled to retain his seat.

Mr. DICKEY suggested that the House under no consideration could consider another election case, when there were matters left over as unfinished business.

Mr. FERRIS reported from the Conference Committee, a bill granting the right of way to ditch and canal holders over public lands.

Without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned until Tuesday.

NAPOLEON AND ALBERT.

WARSAW, July 3.—The Emperor has received Arch Duke Albert, of Austria, here and treats him with exceptional courtesy.

FINANCIAL.

MADRID, July 3.—July coupons on the Spanish bonds have been paid to the amount of 1,500,000 reals.

MOURNING.

PARIS, July 3.—The Emperor wears mourning eight days, in consequence of the death of Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore.

INFALLIBILITY.

Advices from Rome represent the discussion on the dogma of infallibility will certainly close this week.

THE GREAT RACE.

The "Lee"-"Natchez" Contest.

The "Lee" 1 Hour and 12 Minutes Ahead at Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., July 3.—There was a general turn out to day to witness the arrival of the Lee and Natchez, but neither landed here. The Lee passing at 6:8 p. m. for Cairo, and the Natchez one hour and twelve minutes later. The Lee made the run to Cairo in the unprecedented time of three days and one hour.

Pilots Enoch King and Jesse Jamison take the Lee to St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—The western country is greatly excited over the race between the steamers R. E. Lee and Natchez, from New Orleans to Cairo. Several hundred thousand dollars are staked on the result in this city alone. The two boats left New Orleans last Thursday evening, at five o'clock. The Lee passed Memphis to-night at 11:13. Her time from New Orleans is two days, six hours and nine minutes. The Natchez is an hour behind.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The Senate had another secret session on the San Domingo subject yesterday, in which there were threatenings of a boisterous and lively character, and great confusion existed in the chamber, and when it seemed apparent that a vote would be taken, there was great excitement and a conflict. Half of the Senators left their seats and rushed frantically around, vigorously canvassing the vote. Nearly all seemed willing to take the vote and have the troublesome subject disposed of without further parley; but finally objections were made, and Morrill, of Vermont, took the floor and made a short speech against the treaty, and the Senate afterwards adjourned.

The President has not yet abandoned the idea of securing the ratification of the treaty. It is well known that the time for the exchange of the ratification expires on Friday, July 8th, but he stated yesterday to a Senator, that if there was no chance of considering it before that date without antagonizing it with other important public business, he had assurance that the time could, and would be extended as long as was necessary, in order to secure the ratification. In fact, he had taken the necessary steps to that end.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The total receipte from Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending yesterday are within a fraction of $188,000,000. The total receipts from Customs are estimated at $170,000,000, and from Public Lands and all other sources about $30,000,000. This will make an income for the Government of nearly $400,000,000. The sinking fund, up to yesterday inclusive, shows $47,565,191 62; the special sinking fund shows 86,537,776 90, or a total of $124,202,968 54 to be deducted from the national debt. The reduction of debt for the past month will reach nearly $15,500,000.

SECRETARY BOUSWELL

Will not be likely to issue a statement of the gold to be sold and bonds purchased before Sunday, which is the day he has accepted for that business. The general impression here is that the gold sales will be no larger than ordinary, notwithstanding the heavy coin balance in the Treasury. The disbursements on account of July interest and the sales of gold interest which has accumulated in the sinking fund, will be heavy.

ANOTHER GERERAL AMNESTY BILL.

The Committee on Reconstruction have agreed to allow Beck, of Kentucky, to offer a bill providing for general amnesty, as a substitute for the bill reported from the same committee by General Butler. The only difference in the measures is that Beck's bill excepts but seven classes from the benefits of amnesty, while Butler's makes nine exceptions.

NOMINATIONS BY ULYSSES.

Following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Felix A. Mathews, of California, Consul to Tangier; John T. Robinson, of Tennessee, Consul to Leith Edward Johnson, of South Carolina, Talikuano; Charles T. Twelt, Alabama, Rio de Janeiro; Moses H. Grinnel, Naval Affairs, New York; Thomas Murphy, Collector of Customs, New York; Thomas Hill, House Assistant Treasurer, New York; T. W. Oakley, United States Marshal, Western District of Wisconsin; Jas. B. Hopkins, Judge District Court of Wisconsin; Noah Davis, United States Attorney, Southern District of New York. Postmasters: S. Frodshaw, Savannah, Missouri; Henry Bohn, Ripley, Ohio.

THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST

On bonds purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury for a sinking fund and the special purchase falling due to-day amounts to $2,350,000 in coin, and the proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of additional bonds.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President signed the bills to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northwestern and northeastern frontiers of the United States; to establish and protect national cemeteries; the joint resolution authorizing the State of New Jersey to receive Stevens' Battery, and an act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

Shows a reduction during the month of $2 0,203,772; coin balance is $112,776,048.83, including $34,547,120 in coin certificates, currency in Treasury, $28,995,067.19; total debt, less amount in Treasury, $2,386,358,[illegible]99.71.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Two Conflagrations at East Liberty on the Fourth of July—Four Business Houses Consumed—Three Horses Perish in the Flames—A Man Severely Burned.

About half past four o'clock on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, a fire was discovered in the two story brick building occupied as a tin shop by Graham & Coon on the Frankstown road, at the corner of the Greensburg pike. The alarm was promptly raised, and Mr. John Cunningham, who was in the immediate neighborhood, forced an entrance into the building through the back way. He found all the inner doors in both stories wide open, while the outer ones were locked. It is stated that the inside doors were also left fastened on Saturday night, but as to this we cannot say. Hastening to the second story, Mr. Cunningham found the fire just breaking down through the ceiling, about the centre of the room. It had caught on the upper side of the ceiling, next the roof, and may have been smouldering there for some hours. The roof was a gravel one and kept the flames from breaking out in that direction. The alarm was promptly responded to by the neighbors, and the tin buckets with which the store was well supplied, were brought into requisition, and as rapidly as possible was passed up to the second story, but all efforts to stay the progress of the flames were in vain, and the building was entirely destroyed. The stock was for the most part saved, though a good deal of it was in a damaged condition.

Adjoining this building was another precisely similar, occupied by Mr. Wm. B. McConnell as a dry goods store. Early in the progress of the fire this building caught, and notwithstanding the unwearying exertions of the citizens, the structure was almost wholly destroyed. A portion of the stock, badly damaged, was saved, but a good deal of it, it is said, was saved only to be stolen. In the meantime, when the fire first started, a dispatch was sent into the city requesting that some engines be sent out. Three, with their hose carriages went out immediately, but arrived too late to be of much service on this occasion. Hose was laid from the large water tank in the drove yards, and after three reels of hose had been laid there, it was ascertained that it would not reach the fire by about three sections. Then large hogsheads were filled with water, and the suctions placed in them and the engines set to work, while the citizens kept the hogsheads constantly filled by means of buckets. We are told that John Wrigley, foreman of the Relief, directed the first stream thrown, and so had the honor of throwing the first water ever sent by a steam fire engine in East Liberty. It was after seven o'clock before the flames were subdued sufficiently to allow work to be suspended. Fortunately, no air was stirring, for otherwise a row of dwelling houses just beyond the burned buildings could not have been saved. As it was, they were saved with difficulty.

At about eight o'clock, an explosion was heard by those in the vicinity of the corners of the Frankstown road and the Pike. Almost immediately smoke and flame were seen to issue from the frame stable and ware house connected with Henry Rahe's grocery store. And as the people ran to the place they saw Mr. Rahe himself, badly burned, jump out of the window of the loft to the ground. The building was quickly enveloped in flames, and notwithstanding the efforts of the citizens and the firemen it was wholly consumed, together with all the contents. There were three horses, belonging to Mr. Rahe, in the stable, and all perished. At this place the Frankstown road and the Greensburg Pike form an acute angle. At the sharp corner was located Dennison's grocery store, a two story and a half brick building. Back of this, between the two roads, ran the frame building mentioned, and back of this, again, extending from one thoroughfare to the other, was the large brick building, occupied by Mr. Rahe as a grocery store. Both these buildings caught almost immediately from the frame building which was first burned. Every effort was made to save the buildings, but in vain. Both were destroyed, with most of the stock they contained. It is impossible to make any estimate of the loss by either conflagration, but it will be very large. The loss will be partially covered by insurance. The upper portion of Rahe's building was occupied by Lawson's billiard saloon and everything here was destroyed.

As to the cause of the first conflagration nothing definite is known. As to the second, it is said to have been caused by the explosion of the kerosene lamp of a lantern. It seems that, just before the occurrence of the disaster, Mr. Rahe went to the stable with a lantern to feed his horses. While there, the lamp exploded and almost instantly the combustible contents of the stable were in flames. Mr. R. was knocked down and was in imminent danger of being burned up. He climbed to the loft and jumped from the window. His injuries are very severe, and he is reported to be in a very critical condition.

Several other men were more or less injured, among them a man named Connolly who jumped from the roof of one of the buildings and was rendered insensible for a time. A boy named Wm. Thompson was badly cut on the arm, and Mr. Cunningham on the hand by broken glass. A man whose name we could not learn, was quite badly hurt by being struck on the head by a falling bucket. Several others were more or less hurt by similar causes, and quite a number were somewhat burned.

Murder in Washington County.

On Friday, the first inst., two boys, while seining in Cross creek, Washington county, found the body of a man in the stream. They dragged it on the bank, and one of them went to Middletown and notified Justice D. M. Boyd, of that place, who empanneled a jury for the purpose of holding an inquest. The body was viewed by the jury and a post mortem examination held upon it by two physicians, who agreed that the man had come to his death by violence. There was a hole passing entirely through the head, below the ears resembling a bullet hole. The entire back part of the skull was crushed in, and the lower jaw broken.

The body had evidently been lying in the water several days before it was discovered, as the skin was bleached perfectly white, and the hair was all off the head. On the arm was the name of Samuel Brown, in India ink, besides other marks, sufficient in the opinion of the jury to establish identity. It appears that deceased, who was an elderly colored man, had married, a few years ago, a pretty mulatto, who subsequently proved not overly faithful to her marriage vows. Her husband knew it but continued to live with her. Some months since she became intimate with John Fullum, a resident of the neighborhood. Every night, a colored man states that the pair wanted him to procure poison and put it in his whisky and induce him to drink it, but Jerry refused, however.

Brown was last seen alive, so far as can be ascertained, a short distance from his residence, in Cross Creek township, about two miles south of Middletown, on Saturday morning, the 25th ult., and as he was accustomed to work away from home for four or five days at a time, his absence was not noticed by the neighbors until the finding of the body on the following Friday.

Jerry Knight, a colored man, was examined by the Justice, and sufficient evidence was elicited from him to warrant the arrest of Mrs. Brown and John Fullum, as well as the detention of Knight, who, if he is not a party to the crime, it is thought knows who did the deed. They were accordingly arrested and committed to the Washington jail on Saturday evening.

For the Post.]

A Question of Conscience.

The law governing the holding of the general election sets forth the oath or affirmation which every Judge and Inspector must take and subscribe. The officer is obligated "not to receive any ticket from any person other than such as he firmly believes to be, *according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth*, entitled to vote at such election."

Now, Mr. Jones is a Judge of election, and presumably one who "believes in the existence of a God and in a future state of rewards and punishments;" he swears to and subscribes to the oath above referred to, and winds up his affidavit with the solemn appeal—"and that, as I shall answer to God at the Great Day." Mr. Quashee Sambo, a bow-legged emigrant from South Carolina presents himself as a voter, and asks Mr. Jones to "receive his ticket." Mr. Jones reads his oath over, and very naturally turns to the "Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth" for guidance.

He finds in the 1st section of the 3d article that "according to the provisions of the Constitution" of Pennsylvania, none but *white men* are allowed to vote, and Mr. Quashee Sambo is as black as the ace of spades. Mr. Jones being a good Republican, and a Fifteenth Amendmenter, then turns to the election law of July 1839, which he knows was made by a Whig legislature, and in the 63d section thereof he reads as follows:

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election other than a *white* freeman, etc., etc."

Mr. Jones is in a quandary, for he wants Quashee to vote, because he knows Quashee has a full Radical ticket, and like Mr. Jones, believes that white men are not competent to rule this country; but Mr. Jones also thinks that "his little swear" means what it says, and he thinks of that great day in which he will "answer to God."

What is Mr. Jones to do? Whether the false swearing consequent upon his "receiving any ticket" from this man, Quashee Sambo, who clearly is not, "according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote," is *Perjury* under our laws, and would subject neighbor Jones to imprisonment in the Penitentiary is not the question; besides our Judges, who are so slow in finding law for Mr. Treasurer Cochran's case would be apt to sustain "a motion in arrest of judgment," even after conviction; but Mr. Jones probably is a little apprehensive that at that Bar before which he will be called to plead "at the Great Day," motions in arrest of judgement are not heard, or if they are, he would be puzzled to find a radical lawyer to plead his case.

If Mr. Jones was sworn to perform his official duty according to the Fifteenth Amendment; or, "according to law" generally—he might crawl through a casuist's knot hole; but the Radical wiseacres who adopted "the Fifteenth" in our Legislature were too stupid to realize its influence.

A WHITE MAN.

Early Morn.

Thousands of both sexes, in this country, awake every morning languid, unrefreshed, and devoid of all inclination for breakfast. No matter from what cause these indescribable feelings may proceed, their best and quickest remedy will be found in a dose of Plantation Bitters. The beneficial effect is immediate. The stomach at once responds to the genial influence of the preparation, and a reserve of latent vitality, which only required the awakening agency of this potent invigorant to render it active, is brought into play. Of all appetizers it is the most infallible, and the impulse which it imparts to the digestive functions soon puts dyspepsia to flight.

From Sea Moss Farine

May be found blanc mange, light house pudding, Long Branch pudding, Farine cream, cream cakes, Farine pies and custards, ice cream, soups, gravies, etc., etc.

M&S&W.

A Sensation in the Food Market.

No such sensation has been created in the food market during the present century, as that occasioned by the introduction of the *new staff of life* (for so it may be justly called) known as Sea Moss Farine. It is difficult to tell the truth about this extraordinary article of diet without being suspected of exaggeration. Prepared from a marine plant which grows spontaneously on the Irish coast, it is by all odds the cheapest species of sustenance ever offered to the masses; while the dishes prepared from it cannot be excelled, either for nutritious properties, epicurean flavor or variety. The Sea Moss Farine Company, 53 Park Place, who own the patent under which it is manufactured, are doing a business in this new edible equal to that of the most extensive flouring establishments in the country, and are now erecting new mills to supply the ever-increasing demand. From a 25 cent package you can produce *sixteen quarts* of unsurpassable Blanc Mange, Custard, Farina Cream, Jelly or light Puddings. Invalids and convalescents find the dishes made from it more delicious, digestible and restorative than any dainties of the same class derivable from ordinary sources.

W&W.

Alabama Claims.

We are informed that the most persistent and unyielding of the private citizens who have claims vs. the British Government are Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., the manufacturers of medicines. They will consent to nothing less than that their demand for medicines destroyed by the British pirates shall be paid in gold and in dollars to the last cent. They are emboldened by the fact that the destruction of their goods by the English in China and elsewhere (for where are not that troublesome nation trampling upon somebody?) have hitherto been paid in full, and they now say that they shall be. They however propose this compromise: Give us Canada and we will call it even, because we can send our remedies there without duty.—[Washington News.

Weed Sewing Machines.

Perfectly reliable, always in order, will do any kind of work with ease, neatness and dispatch, and with fewer changes than any other. Every machine warranted for three years. Satisfaction insured, and instructions given at residences. Sold on easy terms. John Biggert & Son, 116 Market street.

1TD&W.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. R. MERTZ, Banker, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue:

GOLD		111
1881 Bonds		115
5-20 "	1862	111
5-20 "	1864	111
5-20 "	1865	111
5-20 "	1865, Consols	110
5-20 "	1867	110
"	1868	110
"		108

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

GOLD		111¼
1881 Bonds		115⅜
5-20 "	1862	111⅞
5-20 "	1864	111⅜
5-20 "	1865	111⅞
5-20 "	1865, Consols	110¾
5-20 "	1867	110⅞
5-20 "	1868	110⅝
10-40 "		108½

STOCKS.

Adams Express	68¼
Merchants Union Express	....
New York Central	99⅝
Reading	107⅛
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	95½
Ohio and Mississippi	35½
Michigan Southern	100⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	109⅝
Chicago and Northwestern	83
" " preferred	88½

		LARGE.	SMALL.
London Exchange, ₱ £		547	557
Paris "	Franc	22½	25
Berlin "	Thaler	82	83
Frankfort "	Florin	48¾	49
Union Pacific R. R. Bonds		87	88

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD	111½
United States 6s, 1881	115
" " 5-20s, 1862	111⅞
" " 5-20s, 1864	111⅜
" " 5-20s, 1865	111⅞
" " 10-40s	108⅝
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	110⅞
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	110⅝
Due Coupons	....
Union Pacific Railroad	87⅛
Central Pacific Railroad	92½
Cy. Pacifics	114

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
Thursday, July 7, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was devoid of activity, and nothing done worthy of notice; dealers were disposed to confine their purchases to lots to supply their immediate wants; prices generally have been irregular. Flour—The demand has fallen off; buyers seem to have lost confidence in prices. The excitement that existed a short time since has disappeared; it was purely a speculative movement, and did not amount to much, the originators being the principal party that were the sufferers. The mills in this vicinity are well supplied with wheat, and are doing a good business. Provisions—In good demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time. The receipts were only moderate; still, there was no deficiency; the advance we have previously noticed continues. The activity in the bacon market was no doubt brought about by the high price of fresh meat. Groceries—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand; prices have undergone no quotable change. The stock on hand is a large one, particularly sugar; the abundant fruit crop will keep up the advance for sweets for some time to come. Butter—The market was dull; the supply exceeds the demand; prices are weak, although no lower. There has been no export demand, and this fact has tended to keep prices down to the lowest figure; consumers have no right to find fault with the price of this article. Eggs—Dull; prices, however, are unchanged. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—The market was quiet and devoid of animation; the receipts were moderate, and sales were of a similar description; buyers were generally offering lower prices. Wheat—The mills being well supplied, they are not very anxious to invest, unless at a decline from previous prices; they are offering 1 18a1 20 for fair to prime red winter; white is very scarce, and would bring good prices. Oats—The demand was steady but not very active, and prices are no lower. The tendency, however, is that way. Sales are reported from first hands at 48a49c, and from track at 50a51c. The usual advances were obtained from store. Corn—The market was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. The best quality of prime yellow shelled can be obtained at 90c; most buyers are only offering 85c, although we did not learn of any sellers at the latter figure. Rye—Market very quiet and inactive; we quote nominally at 85a90c; prices very uncertain. Barley—There is no demand for old; the last sale of Tennessee is reported at 1 10 per bushel.

APPLES—We have nothing new to note. The receipts of new crop being light, we can report sales to a moderate extent at 3 50a4 50 per bbl; the tendency being downward.

ASHES—The market is without alteration. The supply being ample and sales moderate at the following: Soda ash—common, at 3½c, and refined at 3¾a4c; potash, 7a7½c; pearl, 9a9½c per lb.

CHICKENS—The receipts have increased, and we are reported sales at 60a65c per pair.

FLOUR—The market remains quiet, with a moderate demand for local purposes only. The demand for shipment having subsided, the stock in first hands is not large. The mills, however, are abundantly able to meet any deficiency that might exist. The current rates were as follows: The leading houses have a fair stock on hand, and are doing a good business. The mill prices to the trade are: * * * green band in barrels, 8 00; in sacks, 7 80; * * double extra, 7 30, in bbls; 7 00 in sacks; * extra family, 6 60 in bbls and 6 30 in sacks; red wheat flour, 6 30 in bbls and 6 00 in sacks; Winfred mills extra, 5 60 and 5 30 in sacks. The store rates were: Good standard brands, 5 75a6 00a6 50. Bakers' flour, Minnesota and Wisconsin, 6 75a7 00; choice winter wheat flour, 6 50a6 75. The principal brands of the leading houses are quoted at 6 25a6 50, and 7 00 in bbls, with 25a30c off in sacks; other brands were quoted at 6 25a6 50a7 00 in bbls.

POTATOES—The market continues in an unsettled condition, the stock of old crop being nearly exhausted. Prices are uncertain. New crop is coming in slowly. Sales were reported at 3 00a4 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—The dullness we have previously mentioned continues; the supply continues in excess of the demand; we are reported limited transactions at 14a16c per lb.

CORNMEAL—95a1 00 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at 3 00a3 50 per bbl.

FEATHERS—Quiet and unchanged at 80a85c to the trade.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some little inquiry and the market is almost bare of the better qualities. Apples 4½a5½c. Peaches 5½a6½c for quarters, and 7a8c for halves.

CHEESE—Is in good supply and dull, as is always the case during hot weather, though there is no quotable change in prices, 10a14c.

EGGS—There is a moderate demand, with sales of fresh at 19a20c.

HAY—The market remains dull with a light local demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time; we are reported sales from wagon at 9 00, 14 00a16 00 per ton.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky hemp at 1 67.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3a3¼c.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at 2 25 per bbl, and eastern at 1 75.

LARD OIL—Market steady; we note sales of extra No 1 at 1 23a1 25; No 2 at 80c.

PROVISIONS—We can report a firm market with a good trade demand. Holders firm in their views and not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. We quote as follows: Sugar cured hams, otherwise the market is quiet and rather dull—plain shoulders, 13¾a14c; sugar cured do, 16a16¼c; ribbed sides 16½a16¾c; short rib sides, 17a17¼c; clear do, 17½a17¾c; sugar cured hams, 21½a22c; second pickle, Hams, 21a21½c. Breakfast bacon, 19a17¼c. Mess pork, 30½a31. Lard, 17c in tcs, and 18a18¼c in kegs and buckets.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 8a9c.

GROCERIES—We can report a firm market with a good demand. Sugars are firm, being held high in the East. Coffee is quiet but unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
Thursday, July 7, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was not an active one; the fore part of the day exhibited some strength, but later in the day the demand fell off, and prices were a shade lower.

CRUDE.

The sales were limited. The quotations were as follows: Spot, 11¾c; August, 11½a12c; September, 12a12½c; future deliveries were dull; sales 2,000 bbls spot at 11¾c. The first receipts of crude received for several days arrived yesterday, amounting to 1,085 bbls; sales 3,000 bbls this water at 11¾c; 3,000 bbls seller's option July, at 11½c; 3,000 bbls seller's option July, 40a45 gravity, at 12c.

REFINED.

The market was without animation; it was firm in the forenoon, but later in the day it became weak. Spot is quoted at 27¼; first half of July, 27¾c; August, 27¾. Sales 1,500 bbls last half July at 27¾c; sales 1,500 bbls first half August at 27¾c; July afterwards declined to 27½c; sales 3,000 bbls July at 27½c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK—At the closing of the petroleum market on the 5th, crude in bulk was very quiet at 14a14½c; sale 500 bbls 14½c; crude in shipping order sold to the extent of 2,000 bbls at 18½c. Refined was quoted at 27½c. The market for Philadelphia delivery was steady with small inquiry; sale 500 bbls refined standard white for July at 27½c.

SHAMBURG—The market is very quiet, and prices have advanced; quoted at 4 00 on road, and 3 70a3 80 at the wells.

PHILADELPHIA—The market is firm; prime light straw to white, 26½c; standard white, 27½c; crude, 13¼a13¾c.

ROUSEVILLE—The market remains active; we quote at 4 20 offering, and 4 25a4 30 asking.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—The market is quiet at 4 15a4 20.

TITUSVILLE—The market to-day is but moderately active, and unchanged. The *Herald* says: There was no improvement on the upper creek, and holders do not feel warranted to give way from present prices, but are inclined to ask for more than ruling rates. The regular buyers are not disposed to any more than come up to the prices that have ruled for the past few days. The market can be quoted as very quiet but firm on both sections of the road. The following sales were made yesterday: 6 cars at Rouseville at 4 10; 5,000 bbls seller's option 60 days, on upper road at 3 90.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
Wednesday, July 6, 1870.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The intervening of the holidays since our last Saturday's report had the effect of giving a light run of cattle, sheep and hogs, and sales were correspondingly meagre, whilst prices—except for strictly prime stock—ruled from ½ to ¼c lower.

Good fat cattle sold readily at from 9 50a9 65; light, fair, 9 20a9 40. Stockers were dull, in little demand and lower.

The stock of hogs, for the season, was liberal; a fair amount of some sales were made at 9 00a10 00; the great bulk, however, were shipped East. The stock was good.

The supply of sheep was light, though the quality was fair. Prices ruled a shade lower, butchers buying sparingly, only sufficient to meet the immediate wants of the home market.

On the whole, the market for all classes and varieties of stock—except for strictly prime cattle—was lower, and showed a declining tendency.

As remarked in our last report, in reference to the lightness of the supply, the reason lies in the fact that that the weather has been too warm for drovers who have any distance to drive to rail or river to reach them, and the same cause will have its effect for some time to come.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

The following cars freighted with cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep were received from the West since Saturday last:

	CARS.
Cattle	144
Horses	6
Mules	2
Hogs	63
Sheep	45
Total	260

SHEEP.

The stock of sheep was fair, and the quality an average. Between home purchasers and shipments east the yards were thinned, but few remaining over.

HOGS.

The stock of hogs was fair, the quality good, and prices ranged from 8 75a10 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, July 6.—Flour closed dull and 5c lower on common grades. Wheat quiet and heavy at 1 23a1 27 for No 2 Milwaukee, 1 17a1 22 for No 2 Chicago, and 1 41a1 46 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats quiet at 62a64c for western, and 68½a70c for Ohio. Corn quiet and steady at 98ca1 05 for new mixed western. Pork steady; sales of 500 bbls mess, seller for August, at 29 50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm at 28c, with a fair inquiry. Bacon nominally unchanged. Lard dull and heavy at 16a16½c for prime steam. Eggs unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

Trade is dull and prices are without material change: The best heavy brown sheetings of southern and eastern makes are selling at 13a14c; brown drills are held at 14½a15½c. Prints of well known makes are in limited demand at 10½a11½c. Corset jeans are held at the same figures. Glasgow "W" Ginghams, 15c; Lancaster, 17c; Piqua, No 1,200 checks, 11½a13c; do. No 1,600 do., 17½c; Uncasville stripes, 14a15c; Ballou bleached muslins, 13¼c; Dwight cambrics, 17c; Auburn, 15½c; Wamsutta, 21½c, and Clark's and Coates' spool cotton, 8c.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Tobacco active and firm. Cotton nominal at 19½a20c. Hemp quiet at 1 40a1 75 for undressed; machine rope at 8a8¼c; hemp bagging at 30c. Flour lifeless, weak and drooping; choice fall super at 4 50; X 5 00; XX 5 00a5 50; family 6 50a8 00. Wheat—Spring lower at 95c for No 2; fall declined; No 2 1 05a1 06 for old; 1 12a1 13 for new; No 1 new 1 21a1 25. Corn firmer and higher; mixed 84a85c; yellow, 85a88c; white, 95ca1 02. Oats higher at 54a56c. Barley dull at 70c for prime spring. Rye—there is nothing doing. Whisky steady at 1 03. Groceries dull and unchanged. Coffee, 19½a21½c, Sugar, 10¼a12c; Molasses ranged at 3 50; 68c for sugar house. Pork unchanged at 30 00a30 50, the latter for extra heavy. Dry salt meats active but sales mainly private; new cask shoulders, 12½c; clear rib, 16c; loose clear sides, up river, 15¾c. Bacon active and higher; sales of shoulders at 13½c; clear rib 16¾a11c; clear 17½c. Lard nominal at 15¼a16c. Cattle brisk and in demand at 2 25a2 75 for inferior to common; 4 00a7 50 for fair to choice. Hogs, 7 75 a9 00.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, July 6.—Bagging firm and heavy at 30a30½c. Cotton dull; middling, 18½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain nominally unchanged. Provisions firmer, but demand light. Pork, 30 00. Bacon, 13¾a17a17½c. Bulk meats, 12½a16a16½c. Lard, 17. Hams, 21½c. Whisky, 98ca1 00. The tobacco market is active with sales of 236 hhds, at full rates, at 5 00a7 50 for frosted to lugs, and 7 75a24 50 for low to fine leaf.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Flour very dull and prices a little better than nominal family, 5 50; extra, 5 25. Wheat very dull at 1 12a1 15 for Nos 2 and 1 red; small sales white at 1 35a1 48. Corn dull with only a limited jobbing demand at 83a85c; a good deal of St. Louis corn is offering at 85c to arrive, but no buyers. Oats unchanged. Cotton dull at 19c for middling. Mess pork and lard dull and nominally unchanged; there is no enquiry. Bulk meats are held ¼c higher; shoulders, 12c; sides, 14¾a15¼a16c. Bacon is held ¼c higher; shoulders, 12½c; sides, 16¾a17¼c; buyers offer ¼c less. Sugar cured hams, 21½a22c. Butter firm for prime, and in light supply, at 20a24c. Eggs, 13c. Cheese dull; Western Reserve, 9a10c. There is no change in oil. Beef cattle firm and in good demand at 4 00 to 7 50 for common to extra. Hogs scarce and higher at 8 50 to 9 25.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 111¼ buying. Exchange steady, at par buying. Money market easy.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CHICAGO, July 6.—Exchange unchanged. Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat easier, closing at 1 03¾a1 03 for No 2; this afternoon the market was irregular and heavy at 1 02 cash, and 1 04¼a1 02½ seller's option last half July. Corn firmer and 2a2½c higher, closing at 82¼a80¾c for No 2; this afternoon the market was steady at 83c seller's option for July, and 84c for last half. Oats quiet, closing at 48c for No 2. Rye steady at 79c for No 2. Barley nominal at 90 95c for No 2. Highwines quiet, closing at 95a95¾c. Mess pork and lard quiet and unchanged. Meats firm and active; dry salted shoulders, 11¾c; short rib middles, 15c, loose. Hogs fairly active and steady at 8 60a9 15 for fair to extra prime. Cattle fairly active and steady at 4 95a9 95 for stockers to extra prime shipping steers.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady and firm at 1 30 for No 1 red, and 1 27 for No 2 red. Corn firm and held at 92c for No 1; No held at 90c. Oats dull and quiet at 57c for No 1 state. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley nominal. Petroleum quiet; crude 5 20 per barrel; refined 23c per gallon.

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, July 6.—Flour quilt. Wheat dull and weak; extra, 1 51; No 1, 1 40; amber and regular, 1 30. Corn nominal. Oats lower; state offered at 58c. Barley, 2 00a2 05 per cental.

Pittsburgh Hide and Leather Market

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	40@42c	Oak harness, best city	41@44c
Oak sole, heavy	38@41c	Oak harness country	37@41c
Oak sole, Spanish	39@41c	Bridle fair, ₱ doz.	$60@65
Oak, slaughter in rough	36@39c	Band leather, ₱ pound	44@46c
Red sole, B A mid	32@34c	Hand leather, ₱ lb	40@42c
Red sole, B A heavy	32@34c	Waxed Calf	$1 15@1 45
Red sole, Orinoco	31@33c	Waxed kip	50@85c
Shoe-kirting	44@45c	Waxed upper, ₱ foot	24@87c
Saddler's skirting	47@48c	No 1 pad skins, ₱ doz	$5,50@6 00
Black bridle ₱ doz	$55@60		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	11@11½c	Green salt calf	17@18c
Green butchers' hides, cow and steer	8@9c	Green butchers' do	12c
Green salt kip	14@15c	Dry flint hides nominal	28@24c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits ₱ gal.	$1 00@1 05	Bank oil	86@90c
Straits, best	45@90c	Tallow	9@9½c

MARRIED.

LUTY—RADCLIFF—On Monday evening, July 4, by Rev. J. T. Pressly, D. D., Mr. O. C. LUTY, of Alma, Kansas, to Miss MAGGIE E. RADCLIFF, of Allegheny city.

SILVEY—HAMNETT—On Thursday evening, June 30th, 1870, by the Rev. C. A. Holmes, assisted by the Rev. Hiram Sinsabaugh, at the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, Mr. A. H. SILVEY of Pittsburgh, to Miss LIDE M. HAMNETT, of Wilkinsburg. No cards.

DIED

McCARGO—On Monday afternoon, July 4, WILLIE MORRISON, youngest son of David and Ellen S. McCargo, aged 4 years and 4 months.

McELROY—On Thursday, June 30, 1870, ALICE, infant daughter of John H. and M. J. McElroy, aged 1 year and 2 days.

MILLER—On Friday morning, July 1st, at half past one o'clock, RACHEL B., daughter of Wilson and Ellen D. Miller, aged 1 year, 3 months and 18 days.

GREEN—On Friday morning, July 1st, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. CATHERINE GREEN, relict of the late Wm. Green, in the 60th year of her age.

PUSEY—In Uniontown, on Friday morning, July 1st, WILLIAM B. PUSEY, Jr.

ANDREWS—On Tuesday morning, July 5th, SADIE V., infant daughter of John and Sallie M. Andrews, aged 8 months and 25 days.

McDONNELL—July 5th, at 1 o'clock p. m., NANNIE, daughter of James and Ellen McDonnell, aged nine years and four months.

EISNER—At Cape May, on Friday, the 1st inst., of consumption, Mr. MORRIS EISNER, in the 33d year of his age.

McELROY—On Thursday, June 30th, 1870, ALICE, infant daughter of John H. and M. J. McElroy, aged 1 year and 2 days.

FOSTER—On Tuesday June 28, 1870, at 3 o'clock p. m., HENRY BALDWIN FOSTER, son of the late William B. Foster, sr.

KEARNES—On Tuesday, July 5, at 8 o'clock p. m., Mr. THOS. KEARNES, in the 80th year of his age.

TOMLINSON—At one o'clock on Tuesday, July 5th, DOLLIE BELL, only child of Wm. A. and Lizzie Tomlinson, aged 6 years and 6 days.

RENO—At the residence of his parents, in Sewickley Valley, (Leet township) Tuesday, July 5, ROBERT, son of Elias and Letitia Reno, aged 17 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A few Good Salesmen in a pleasant and profitable business. Liberal salary paid and no salary required. None but first class salesmen need apply. Address Lock Box 368, Pittsburgh. ju7
d-M.W.F-11.13.15&W3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. — FIVE good men wanted to sell the improved Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine on a capital, in the city. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ju7
d-M.W.F-11.13.15&W3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two good salesmen wanted to sell Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines in the country on a salary. Horses and wagons furnished by the Company. No capital required. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ju7
d M.W.F-11.13.15&W3t

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

Build up the System.

Strength evaporates fast at this season. This is especially the case with all who live by the sweat of their brow. From every pore of the sieve-like skin a moisture exudes which contain the elements of vitality. Thereby the blood is impoverished, the nerves relaxed, the muscles weakened, the digestion impared, the bowels disturbed, and the animal spirits depressed. The constant drain that produces those effects cannot be arrested, because it is due to the heat of the atmosphere; but the loss of the life-sustaining elements can be supplied by extra invigoration. Now, therefore, is the time to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most powerful and healthful of all vegetable tonics. Long experience has proved that nothing else will efficiently sustain and regulate the system, when wilting down under the double pressure of excessive heat, and constant physical or mental labor. All persons who have been tempted to try the local "tonics" (so-called) which have been started by sordid speculators in almost every town and village with a view of "turning a penny" by the credulity of the unwary, know this to their cost. It is a wise maxim that says "hold fast to that which is good." Of the forty millions of people in the United States, probably one-fifth have tested the restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters and know it to be a specific for dyspepsia, billiousness, nervous weakness, general debility, constipation, fever and ague, and want of appetite; that any of these should be persuaded to experiment with the worthless nostrums, recommended by unscrupulous and ignorant emperics seems almost incredible.

☞ **A SURE CURE FOR PIMPLES.**—I will send by return mail, on receipt of 6 cent stamps, a recipe for preparing a Genuine Vegetable Balm, which immediately removes Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Tan, Black Worms, Moths, and all Eruptions and Impurities of the Skin, leaving it clean, with a healthy glow. Also, instructions for producing a growth of Hair on a bald head or smooth face.

F. W. TRUER, Chemist,
113 Broadway, New York.
jy9:3mw

☞ **MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF** you are suffering from thee ffects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhea, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the efficacious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. sep15:1y

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—THE UNdersigned, executor of JOHN FLANEGIN, deceased, by order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, will set at public sale, on the premises, in Clinton, said county, on MONDAY, the 8th day of Augus, 1870, at 2 P. M., the following described house and lot in the said village of Clinton, to-wit: The lot fronts on the main street about 66 feet, adjoining lots of Stephen Campbell and A. Purdy, and runs back to the School House lot, about 8 or 10 perches, on which are erected a one story frame dwelling house, frame stable and other out buildings; being the same premises occupied by the said John Flanegin at the time of his decease.

JOHN MOODY, Executor.
JULY 6th, 1870. jy9-3tw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.**

MAJOR MAURICE WALLACE,

Of the Tenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. jy2:2tw

☞ **FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.**

T. C. RAFFERTY,

Of the Twelfth ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. ju4;2wd

☞ **FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,**

JAMES IRVIN,

Of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
je28;6td&2w-w